

The Middletown Transcript

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MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1917

PRICE THREE CENTS

VERY FAST PACER

Lizzie March Raised By J. C. Green Makes World's Record

RACE IN THE GRAND CIRCUIT

For more than a quarter of a century, Middletown has been famous the country over, as a breeding center of speed, and about every five years in that time something sensational in the horse line has been developed here, notably among which have been R. T. C. 2061, Barnett B. 2061, Bedworth Jr., 209, Prince March 2131, and many others of lesser note.

The town was again put on the map last week, when Lizzie March, the handsome little sorrel mare, which was bred and raised by John C. Green, established a world's speed record of 57 seconds for the half mile, when she defeated the speedy little mare Mittie Bedworth, on the New York speedway, for the championship of the famous drive. In speaking of the race The Trotter and Pacer, says:

At the sixth matinee of the Fall Series given under the auspices of the Road Drivers Association of New York on the Harlem Speedway, last Sunday afternoon, Mittie Bedworth owned by James A. Murphey, won one of the greatest racing battles ever seen on the local driveway from John H. Lawrence's Lizzie March, the daughter of Bedworth paced the opening heat in .581, thereby reducing the race record mark .59 3-4, made by Mr. Lawrence's Star Patch in 1911 just six years ago.

Last Sunday afternoon, Mr. Lawrence with Lizzie March regained the race record honor, which he had lost the previous week, and in addition also reduced the time-mark of .571 by Mr. Murphey's Don Derby in 1903, just 14 years ago. This double accomplishment was consummated when the game little daughter of Prince March stepped in the opening heat of the fast pace in .57 seconds.

While the great crowd which came out last Sunday afternoon anticipated a stirring battle between the remarkable pair of paces and fast time, few expected that the speedy paces would be hampered under another peg. In consequence, when the judges announced the time of 57 seconds for the opening heat, Lizzie March and her popular owner received one of the greatest ovations ever made to any one on the speedway.

Mittie Bedworth's performance in this heat was also brilliant, for she finished less than a body length behind Lizzie March, and her time must have been not slower than .571.

The second heat was paced in 1.00—a grueling speed repeat that told on the daughter of Bedworth, before it did on the Prince March mare, the latter finishing in front by a wider margin.

Lizzie March is a handsome sorrel mare, five years old, and was bred and raised by Mr. John C. Green, of Middletown, she is by Prince March 2133-4 she was broken and received her early speed education of the roads, by Edward Holmes a colored farm hand in the employ of Mr. Green. In 1916 she was turned over to Arthur Crowe, who at that time was training colts here. Mr. Crowe drove the mare a half mile over the kite shaped track at Kirkwood in 1.01, and she was bought by Mr. John H. Lawrence, of Hoboken, N. J., the same day for \$1200. She was raced last year some over the half mile rings, and came back to winter quarters with a mark of 2.15. She was again paced during the past season, and was raced to a record of 2.12. She will be wintered by Mr. Lawrence, and in the spring she will be sent to the stable of Walter Cox at Dover, N. J., and will race in the Grand Circuit next year. Barring accident she should be a two minute pacer before the curtain falls on the racing in the Grand Circuit in 1918.

Regular Missionary Meeting

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary societies was held at the home of Mrs. W. B. Wilson, near town, last Monday evening. Routine business of each society was transacted. Miss Mary J. Wilson was elected secretary of the Foreign auxiliary, Mrs. John G. Armstrong having resigned, owing to her moving to Wilmington in a short time. Interesting articles, in regard to the work in the foreign fields were read by Mrs. E. W. Caswell, Mrs. John G. Armstrong and Miss Emily Allen; also, a brief account of the recent annual meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the W. H. S. at Warren, Pa., was read by Mrs. L. L. Shepherd. The December school will be held at the home of Mrs. Wilson, on Wednesday, December 19, at 7 o'clock. Refreshments will be served at 7:30. The women of the societies enjoyed the social army as usual.

SEND

Interesting new SEND An. College, New York, has been introduced of chorus singing was the guest of for this has long been a recent. ents are enthusiastic of claim spent this week. Mrs. L. L. Shepherd, of Middletown, began, and, Jr., and wife are visiting on Wednesday last, more and Washington. day hereafter. Lockerman and family, of have a lesson held (continued on 8th page)

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE

Philadelphia, Pa., November 7, 1917.

POSTMASTER:

Supplementing our letter of November 1st, herewith enclosed, relative to the receipt of parcel post packages for delivery to Soldiers of the United States Expeditionary Forces in France, the following instructions from the Department are submitted to you for your guidance in connection with the weight of these parcel post packages being twenty (20) pounds instead of seven (7) pounds, as stated in ours of November 1st.

"Owing to the limited and irregular shipping facilities available for handling the large amount of Christmas parcels for the troops, the War Department has consented to receive and deliver through its channels of communication to soldiers in France, Christmas packages for soldiers up to 20 pounds in weight WHEN ADDRESSED as follows:

"Name of Soldier,
Unit to which he belongs,
"Care of Commanding General,
Port of Embarkation, Pier 1,
HOBOKEN, N. J."

packed and mailed in accordance with the following regulations:

"All parcel-post matter must conform to the postal regulations and in addition must be inclosed in wooden boxes with not exceeding 20 pounds for the package, the box to measure not to exceed 2 cubic feet in volume, to be of wood, to be well strapped, and to have a hinged or screw top to facilitate opening and inspecting. No perishable food products other than those inclosed in cans or glass jars should be packed in any such shipment.

"Such parcel-post matter should be marked 'Christmas Box' and should reach the Commanding General, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N. J., Pier 1, on or before Dec. 5, 1917.

"The rate of postage on all parcel post matter intended for men in the service abroad, whether sent through the mail service direct under the 7-p and limit or sent in care of the Commanding General, Port of Embarkation, for delivery by military authorities to the addresses, is 12 cents a pound."

Please be governed accordingly and give all possible publicity to all these instructions so that every advantage may be given the patrons of your office in dispatching Christmas packages to men in the service abroad.

J. J. SCOTT,
Chief Clerk.

WARWICK

Mrs. William Vinyard spent last week with Philadelphia friends.

Miss Ella Vinyard is attending Institute, held in Wilmington, this week.

Miss Bessie Gunkel was a week-end guest of Mrs. G. J. Hill at Centerville, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. Maxey Bland and family were guests of Marshallton friends on Sunday.

Mrs. Davis Z. Yeaman, of Kennett Square, Pa., was a Sunday guest of Miss Ella Vinyard.

Quite a number from here attended the minstrel, held in Middletown, on Tuesday evening.

Mr. T. B. Vinyard spent Saturday and Sunday in North East, guest of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Johnson.

Miss Mame Merritt returned home Saturday morning after two weeks stay with Wilmington relatives.

Mrs. R. B. Merritt Sr. spent several days last week with her son, Mr. A. R. Merritt and family, in Wilmington.

Mrs. Jamie Hall entertained her daughter Mrs. John Smith and children of Middletown, Saturday and Sunday.

Aid Society held its regular business and social meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Bishop on Thursday evening.

Miss Alice Smith, of Wilmington, spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Joe Smith, of near town.

Messrs. Howard Bishop, of Morris-town, Pa., and Lester Bishop, of near Chesapeake City were Sunday visitors at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Bishop, of near town.

Ladies of the M. P. Church will hold an oyster and poultry supper in P. O. S. of A. Hall on Thursday and Friday evenings, 22d and 23d of November. Come out and help the worthy cause.

Bethesda Church Notes

Sunday, November 18th, 1917.

Brotherhood, Sunday, 9.30 A. M. Preaching at 10.30 by the Pastor. Subject, "Restoration of the lost Joy."

Sunday School at 2 P. M. Preaching at 7.30 by the Pastor. Sunday is Christian Advocate Day. Sample copies will be on the table at the entrance of the auditorium. All are requested to take one copy home with them. The Advocate will be sent free till the first of the year to all who subscribe now.

Young Soldier Injured

While riding a horse in camp at Louisville, Ky., Wednesday last week Capt. C. Kendall McDowell met with a serious accident when another officer's horse made a "lunge" colliding with Capt. McDowell's horse which resulted in a badly broken ankle for the young man. Capt. McDowell's many friends here will regret to learn of his misfortune.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

IN THIS AND NEARBY POINTS

Thanksgiving turkey will be high priced.

Save to invest—there may be another Liberty Loan.

Some people are too narrow minded to take a broad hint.

It isn't always loss of memory that causes a woman to forget her age.

Do something to make other people happy, even if its only to let them alone.

The last shall be first. You have to make your money first before you can make it last.

The Ladies Aid of Bethel Church will give a poultry supper in the church on Wednesday, Nov. 21st. If this evening's stormy supper will be served next clear evening.

MR. FARMER: Do you know that there will be many prizes offered to both the Amateurs and Honoraries at the coming corn show in January. By amateur class is meant those who have never won a first prize at any corn show and by honorary class is meant those who have won a first premium. This show is open to all Delawareans. The prizes consist of many special premiums besides the money offered by the state.

RED CROSS

The Cross—a small neat stain where blood has been.

The Cross—that whispers hope to fighting men.

The Red, Red Cross—that bears its simple grace.

In colors of the heart; within a firm embrace!

The work at the Club House continues to flourish. Our gauze cutters are most faithful. In four days they have cut up 500 yds. of gauze. When you consider that a thread must be drawn every time a piece is cut you can realize that this has meant some work. The new members this week are: Mrs. John R. Ward, Indianapolis; Mrs. James Moore, Edna Carpenter, Lester Naylor, William H. Brady. The Club House is open for work every afternoon except Tuesday from 1.30 to 5. There is work for every body.

Don't forget the Y. M. C. A. this week. The money will go to taking care of our soldiers and sailors, both physically and morally and it couldn't possibly be put to better use. Do your bit and the result will take care of itself. The Red Triangle is on duty wherever our boys are in khaki, keeping the house ties from breaking. Our boys will give their lives to make America safe for you. What will you sacrifice to give them a touch of home life, so that our millions of soldiers, who go with the colors, shall keep true to their home ideals? "An unbeaten nation, a nation which means not to be beaten, respects soldiers' rights," morally, mentally and physically. If it doesn't do that it is beaten."

Contributions can be sent to Frederick Brady and must be in by Monday. "By their gifts shall you know them." The question is: Will you be known?

HELEN F. BRADY
Chairman of Surgical Dressings.

Estill—Collins Wedding

Miss Rebecca Collins, daughter of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Vaughan S. Collins, formerly of this town, but now of Salisbury, Md., and John Dice Estill, of Wilmington, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Floyd Estill, of Lewisburg, W. Va., were married at noon on last Saturday at the home of the bride's parents at Salisbury, Md. The bride, who was unattended wore a charming afternoon gown of blue velvet, an old rose hat and a corsage bouquet of violets and sweet heart roses. The Rev. Dr. Collins father of the bride officiated. Dr. Collins is superintendent of the Salisbury district of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Following the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served, after which Mr. and Mrs. Estill went to Wilmington where they will spend several days. Mr. Estill, who has been employed by the Atlas Powder Company, has resigned his position with the company and has enlisted with the aviation section of the Signal Corps and expects to go in to service about the first of next month.

Inspect Mill Dams

The Levy Court and County Engineer James Wilson will inspect the mill dams of the "brick" and Shallcross' mills today (Saturday) at eleven o'clock. These two dams were broken by a heavy storm a few weeks ago and both the court and owners are planning to replace them in a more substantial manner than heretofore.

Pleasing Recital

The recital given in the New Century Club House last Friday evening, by Mrs. Leonard E. Wales, soprano and Miss Marjorie Hill pianist both of Wilmington, was one of the most pleasing and entertaining musical affairs ever given in the Club House. The music loving public of this community is indebted to Mrs. Ethel Brown in bringing these ladies here, and making the program successful in every way.

OBITUARY

REV. W. H. HUTCHIN

After a long illness Rev. William Henry Hutchin passed away calmly and peacefully at his home on Cass Street, at 10.15 o'clock on Friday night, November 9th, aged 79 years. Mr. Hutchin was a retired minister in Middletown since 1905, from the New Hampshire M. E. Conference, frequently filling various pulpits for brief periods. In his early ministry he was a member of the Wilmington Conference. He was born in Philadelphia, son of Amos and Mary Ann Brooke Hutchin, and at the call of President Lincoln for troops at the breaking out of the Civil War responded and served the time of his enlistment in the army, after which he went to Cambridge, Md., and was engaged in the real estate business for a brief time. He served Bridgeville Circuit, 1888; Cambridge, Md., 1889-70; Crisfield, Md.; 1871-5; Agent Wilmington Conference Academy, Dover, 1874; Seaford, 1875; Chestertown, Md., 1876-8; Odessa, Del., 1879-81; Newark, 1882; Fairmount, Md., 1883-5; Greensborough, Md., 1886-8 Transferred to the N. H. Conference, Tilton, 1888-92; Lawrence, Mass., First Church, 1898-1900; Supply, 1901, Manchester, St. James; Somersworth, 1902-4; S. J., 1905-9. He continued a member of the New Hampshire Conference until his death. He was an earnest worker, a faithful pastor and was beloved by all who knew him, and especially by the people he was called to serve. He was a member of Doris Lodge, No. 78, A. F. and A. M., of Giltan, N. H., and St. Omer Chapter, No. 22, R. A. M., of Franklin, N. H.

Mr. Hutchin married Miss Elizabeth Reedy, of Milford, who died about six years ago. He leaves two children, Miss Mary Hutchin, who resided with him and W. Harry Hutchin, of Minneapolis. He also leaves one sister, Mrs. T. H. Medford, of Cambridge, Md.

Funeral services were held at his late residence on Monday afternoon at one o'clock, in charge of Rev. J. W. Jones, assisted by Rev. Percy L. Donaghy, the remains being taken by automobile hearse to Milford for interment.

MRS. CAROLINE H. APPLETON

Mrs. Carrie Appleton, widow of the late Captain William Edwin Appleton, of Odessa, died Sunday afternoon at two o'clock after a lingering illness. She was before her marriage Miss Carrie West of near this town, and possessed those charming qualities and mild christian characteristics that won for her a wide circle of friends. She moved from the farm to Odessa some twenty-five years ago, following the death of her husband and took an active interest in the social and church affairs of Odessa. She is survived by one sister, Miss Addie West, and a niece, Miss Alice Brown, daughter of Joseph G. Brown. Funeral took place Wednesday afternoon from the residence of her brother-in-law, Joseph G. Brown at Odessa, with interment in Old Drawyers cemetery.

Order Tags Early

In order to avoid the rush and confusion, incident to issuing automobile licenses at the end of the year and to insure deliveries by January 1st authorized by law, the office of the Secretary of State began work on November 10 for next year's business. From that date until December 1st, applicants may receive their old numbers. When it is realized that the law new tags is effective on January 1st it is strongly urged that applications be made as early as possible. The number of cars licensed to date this year is 10660. With attention and co-operation of our owners, all licenses can be issued on time. But not if delayed until late in the year. No reservations of special numbers will be granted. If, however, applicant neglects to make application before December 1st, he loses the privilege of securing any special number and will be obliged to accept any numbers not then issued. This action is taken in order that the office and Notaries assisting may be better able to get out licenses on time.

EVERETT C. JOHNSON,
Secretary of State.

Fogel & Burstan's ad. tells important Thanksgiving news!

Coming Corn Show

James T. Shallcross, local promoter of the Delaware State Corn Show, to be held here January 2, 3 and 4, is busy with the preliminary arrangements, and expects to make the coming show the greatest in the history of the organization.

Several new features will be added to the show this year, including an address on Thursday evening, January 3, by a federal government agent, followed by a free moving picture show in the Opera House, when some rare films, entirely showing new subjects of interest to farmers of these parts, will be exhibited. It is also the intention of the committee to give a dinner at the Century Club on the last night of the show, which will be served by the members of the club.

Mr. Shallcross has offered to visit the local farmers and give them his best advice as to selecting sample ears of corn for exhibition.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Miss Blanche Deakney spent last Saturday in Philadelphia.

Mrs. L. E. Cullen visited relatives in Philadelphia over the week-end.

Mrs. J. E. Walls has Mrs. A. Harlan Elliott, of Philadelphia for a guest.

Dr. G. B. Pearson, of Elkton, spent the week-end with his family here.

Miss Elma Deakney visited Miss Estelle Beaton, of Wilmington, recently.

Mrs. G. B. Pearson entertained Mrs. Howell Buckingham, of Dover, on Wednesday.

Mrs. E. H. Beck is entertaining her aunt Mrs. Jane Paris Hughes, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Richard S. Rodney, of New Castle, visited her mother Mrs. E. C. Green last week.

Mrs. A. Fogel and daughter Laura are spending this week with friends in Baltimore.

Mrs. R. R. Cochran is visiting her daughter Mrs. L. E. Hutchinson at Trenton, N. J.

Mrs. Julian G. Cleaver was entertained last week by Mrs. Mary Hampton, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. T. S. Fouracre, Carolina and Master Thomas Fouracre were in Philadelphia part of this week.

Mrs. M. T. Barnett and Mr. Taylor Barnett spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. James Collins.

Mrs. Curtis Millman, and two daughters, of Woodside, visited her mother Mrs. Rosa Weber Wednesday.

Messrs. Ray Dickson and Theodore Whitlock, of Wilmington, spent the week-end at their homes here.

Miss Olive Lockwood, of Wilmington, was the guest of her mother, Mrs. Nellie C. Lockwood, over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Wilson had Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Bittle, of Philadelphia, for visitors over Sunday.

Mrs. G. W. Lockwood has returned home after a visit with her sister Mrs. Edward Miffin at Ridley Park, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Jones spent several days last week with Mrs. Margaret Darlington, of Baltimore, Md.

Dr. and Mrs. M. B. Burstan and little son, of Chester, were Monday guests of their parents Mr. and Mrs. S. Burstan.

Miss Fannie Shepherd spent Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. John Clendaniel and Miss Schrietz near Kennedyville, Md.

Mrs. Ella C. Southard and daughter Mrs. Philip Southard, of Wilmington, are visiting Dr. and Mrs. W. S. P. Combs.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Heldmyer and children and Mr. John Heldmyer were guests of friends in Philadelphia Sunday.

Mrs. Ethel Gilbert and Mrs. Florence Clemmens, of Philadelphia, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hurd near Middletown.

Mr. and Mrs. Royden E. Wilson and son Earle and Mr. Clifford Pyle were Sunday guests of Mrs. Hattie Eliason in Wilmington.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hurd entertained on Sunday Mrs. Ethel Gilbert, Mrs. Jacob Rhodes and son, Mrs. John Heller, Misses Anna, Laura and Madeline Hurd, and Messrs. John, James, Charles and George Hurd.

Forest Church Notes

Sunday, November 18th, 1917.

10.30 A. M. Public worship with sermon.

11.45 A. M. Sunday School session. Men are cordially invited to attend the Pastor's Bible Class.

2.30 P. M. Armstrong Chapel Sunday School.

6.45 P. M. Christian Endeavor service. Topic: Our "Denominational Foreign Mission Boards: Their History and Achievements." Isa. 55-13.

7.30 P. M. Evening service with sermon.

Wednesday evening, Prayer meeting. Do not forget to give liberally this week to the Y. M. C. A. collection for the work among our soldiers and sailors. The pastor will receive contributions and forward them to the committee.

Y. M. C. A. War Work

Charles W. Bush, Esq., now stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., made a very interesting address in St. Anne's Church last Sunday morning, on the war work the Young Men's Christian Association is doing in the Army and Navy, both in this country and in Europe. The congregation was interested in the discussion of this most important work.

Corrections

In the list of "Home Town People in Active Service," furnished us last week, two incorrect addresses were printed. The following is correct:

Sgt. D. B. Gallagher, 104 Ammunition Train, Motor Section Headquarters Camp McClellan, Anniston, Alabama.

Craig T. Naudain, Electric 33 Class Company 54, care U. S. Naval Training Station, Norfolk, Virginia.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH NOTES

Sunday, November 18th. The 24th Sunday after Trinity.

Services: 10.30, Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon. 11.45, Sunday School session. 7.30, Evening Prayer and Address.

The Class under instruction for Confirmation will meet at the Rectory, on Monday afternoons, at a quarter after four.

THE BISHOP TO VISIT THE PARISH

The Rt. Rev. Frederick J. Kinsman, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese, will visit St. Anne's Parish, to confer the Rite of Confirmation on Sunday evening, November 25th. Please bear the date in mind and let everyone be present at this service. The public is cordially invited.

We all are indebted to Mr. Charles W. Bush, who so ably presented the work the Y. M. C. A. is doing for the enlisted men. And several already have contributed to the same. Mr. Frederick Brady, is chairman of the committee for this locality, and checks may be made payable to Mr. Otto Nowland, Jr., and sent to Mr. Brady.

It can be said without exaggeration that in public importance no public fund of whatever sort, not even excepting the Liberty Loans and the Red Cross Fund, exceeds in urgency and importance that which is being raised for the Young Men's Christian Association. The "Huts" of the Y. M. C. A., whether in form of permanent headquarters in camp or of the tents and dugouts on the fighting line, are designed to bring to the soldier the intimate touch of loving human comradeship and sympathy, of help in hours of suffering and stress, of amusement and instruction in the tedious hours of waiting that form so large a part of his life in the service. The work of the Y. M. C. A. provides an offset to the destructive effects of war upon the moral fiber of the men engaged in it—in a word, it is creating morale, and Napoleon said that morale among the factors making for success in war is as three to one.

This Sunday, the 24th, after Trinity, ends the cycle of Trinity Season. In the Gospel for the day we find an illustration of the faith of man co-operating with the will and power of Almighty God, in the two cases of the ruler whose daughter was dead, and of the woman who was so sorely afflicted for twelve years, and was healed through her faith, in the mere touching of the hem of our Lord's garment. "My daughter is even now dead," said the former, "but come and lay Thy hand upon her, and she shall live." "If I may but touch His garment," said the latter, "I shall be whole." These instances of recovery from disease and death are devotionally applied in the Collect: where the expressive phrase, "the hands of those sins, which by our frailty we have committed," has a double reference: first, to the bondage of sin in its spiritual sense; and, secondly, to the physical evils which bind us around with chains that are forged by sin. St. Matthew, IX:18-26.

ADVANTAGES OF FORMS OF PRAYER
Solomon says, "Be not rash with thy mouth, and let not thine heart be hasty to utter anything before God." St. Paul advises "Let all things be done decently and in order." A liturgy promotes reverence. "In the multitude of counselors there is wisdom." The Prayer Book is the wisdom, not only of many persons, but of many ages. It is a growth, not composed in one day or by one man. As generation succeeded generation, what was true and lasting was preserved. In it we sing the same praises, sung by the saints of old. Human wants are ever the same, hence the same prayers are offered as of old. The liturgy rolls up to heaven, "as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of mighty thunderings," for it comes from "many nations, people and tongues." The Church is a form; the Creed and the Ten Commandments are forms. Jesus Christ "took upon Him the form of a servant." By a form the whole round of Christian truth can receive its due share of attention, and the people be better edified. Many hymns are forms of prayer. We cannot sing extemporaneous hymns. The Prayer Book is called the Book of Common Prayer because all use it, and all may have a part in it.

Who Made The Kaiser

Some folks were made to be soldiers and the Irish were made to be Cops. Sauerkraut was made for the Germans and Spaghetti was made for the Wops. Fish were made to drink water and Bums were made to drink booze. Banks were made to keep money and Money was made for Hebrews. All things were made for something except the slacker and miser. God made Wilson for President. But who in the Hell made the Kaiser?

Peplow—Lindley Wedding

Mrs. Ida F. Lindley announces the marriage of her daughter, Elizabeth Lindley, to Sergeant Robert A. Peplow, of Kearny, New Jersey, in St. Anne's Church, on Wednesday evening seven o'clock, by the Rev. P. L. Maghway. The happy couple left on evening train for points south, for their honeymoon, after which they reside in Wrightstown, New Jersey.

THE GRADED S. S.

A Great Advance Over The Old Teaching Methods Used

ABOUT A HALF CENTURY AGO

Fortunately for the Sunday Schools of the great Methodist Church—for they are the feeders of the Church, the source whence come 85 per cent of its members and 95 per cent of its ministers—its leaders have caught the wiser spirit of efficiency of this swiftly advancing commercial age, and are seeking to introduce in every department of that important branch of church work, the Sunday Schools, this same business efficiency that will make "the children of light as wise in their generation as the children of this world."

This departure from the old methods in Sunday School work, represents as great an advance as that of the speeding railroad express over the lumbering stage coach of 75 years ago.

This new Sunday School method is based not only upon spiritual truth but also upon certain hitherto little heeded psychological and physiological laws of the mind and body. In a word, it avails itself not only of God's revealed spiritual truth, but also of His truth as shown in the laws of the mind and body of the student, young and old, from infancy to the mature years of boy and girlhood, not indeed, to say of man and womanhood. For after all God's truth is one and consistent in all its many realms.

In recent years there has been upon the part of certain religious teachers and preachers much metaphysical hair-splitting in their vain attempt to explain in terms of science the divinity of all mysteries—the conversion of the human soul, that profound and inscrutable mystery that the Son of God said to Nicodemus was "as the wind that bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof but canst not tell whence it cometh and whither it goeth."

These Athenians of the church, with their itch "to hear and tell some new thing," and puffed up with the little learning which Pope admonishes us is "a dangerous thing," have presumptuously sought to intrude into God's Holy of Holies, and with their so-called science measure and weigh the unsearchable phenomena enshrouding this marvelous incident in the life of a human being. Indeed, these religious mountebanks would substitute their patent formula of conversion for God's simple plan. If heeded their vain exploitations would hinder rather than advance the Gospel.

The Scribe, when he first heard of these new Sunday School methods, "the graded school," "graded lessons," "teacher training," etc., that it was more of this modern religious foolishness, but to his pleased surprise found that it was a highly useful, practical common sense reform open to none of the criticisms justly brought against those new fangled speculations.



1—Wreckage of two German airplanes and bodies of the pilots, brought down on the west front. 2—Gen. Sir Edmund Allenby, commander of the British forces in Palestine, who has taken Beersheba and Gaza. 3—Captured German flamethrower or liquid fire projector. 4—British engineers laying a wire road across the Sinai desert for the advance on Gaza and Jerusalem.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Kerensky and His Government Overthrown by Maximalists Led by Lenin.

PRO-GERMANS RULE IN RUSSIA

Immediate Peace First on Their Program—Retreat of Italians Continues—British Take Highly Important Passchendaele Ridge—America's War Mission to Paris.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Kerensky and the provisional government of Russia have fallen; the Maximalists led by the Nikolai Lenin, pro-German agitator, are in the saddle; the premier has fled and five or more of the members of his cabinet are under arrest; immediate peace with the central powers will be offered by the extreme radicals in control. Such is the dispiriting news that comes from the Slav republic, so called. Chaos exists there and a long continued reign of anarchy is the prospect.

The only hopeful feature of the situation is that, as Ambassador Bakmeteff says, the revolt is a revolt of the few against the many. The Maximalists control Petrograd and probably the fortress of Kronstadt, but they have all Russia to reckon with, and especially the Cossacks, who have no sympathy with the plan to make a separate peace with the central powers. M. Bakmeteff feels sure that the majority of the Russians who followed Kerensky are with the provisional government heart and soul, understand that Russia's freedom can be assured only by the defeat of Germany by the allies, and will fight to the end. The spirit prevailing in Petrograd, he asserts, is not representative of the Russian spirit as a whole.

Loyal Women Fight the Rebels.

Of all the armed forces in and about the capital it appears that the women's battalion alone remained loyal to the government. It was stationed at the winter palace and when that building was attacked by the cruiser Aurora and the guns of the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, it fought as bravely as possible until overwhelmed and compelled to surrender. The battle lasted four hours and was spectacular. The rebels brought up armored cars to aid in overcoming the resistance of the heroic women. There was no chance to call other loyal troops to Petrograd, for the leaders of the workmen's and soldiers' delegates had seized the posts and telegraphs.

The rebel congress was convened Wednesday night, the officers elected including Lenin and Leon Trotsky. Several proclamations were issued, one of them stating the program of the new authority to be:

"First—The offer of an immediate democratic peace.

"Second—The immediate handing over of large proprietorial lands to the peasants.

"Third—The transmission of all authority to the council of soldiers' and workmen's delegates.

"Fourth—The honest convocation of a constitutional assembly."

It is believed in London that Kerensky will re-establish the provisional government in Moscow and that the Soviet will not be strong enough to hold out long against him. For the present, however, the pro-Germans have the upper hand.

Italians Retreat to the Livorno.

As had been expected, Count Cadorna did not attempt to make a long stand on the Tagliamento river line against the on-sweeping Austro-German armies, but fell back last week to the Livorno, twelve to eighteen miles west. The enemy followed closely, and the prospect was that the Italians would speedily be forced back to the Piave, where their main armies already were being established. Cad-

dorna issued an order including in the zone of military operations all territory north and east of the Po and Minco rivers, so he may consider the possibility of carrying his retreat much farther than the Piave. Whether this will be necessary evidently depends on the speed with which France, Great Britain and America can get men, guns and supplies to the Italian front. Guns and supplies especially are called for by the Italians.

The victory of the Germans in Italy will be far from complete unless they can capture Venice. The German commanders already have hinted that they will attack that city from the air, and naval operations against it are more than possible in the immediate future. As was said before, the invasion of Italy has been a swift union of all factions in Italy, and the government, while realizing the extreme gravity of the situation, is confident that the enemy will fall to accomplish their military object as they have their political object. The Italian armies are maintaining order and discipline and are cheerful, and the rear guards are fighting valiantly to retard the advance of the Teutons.

As in Russia, formerly, so in Italy, the farther the invaders penetrate, the more dangerous becomes their own position. They are moving away from their bases of supply, and must rebuild the lines of communication destroyed by the Italians in their retreat. Cadorna, on the other hand, gains the protection of rivers larger than the Tagliamento, of many canals and of numerous railroads that are able to furnish all the transportation his contracted front needs.

British Gain Passchendaele Ridge.

Sir Douglas Haig's periodical drive in Flanders, which is becoming a regular weekly feature, accomplished most important results last week, when the Canadians succeeded in taking the village of Passchendaele and the ridge of the same name which dominates the country to the east. The drive was made under most adverse conditions, the ground being flooded by torrential rains, but the British barrage fire was perfect and the infantry followed it so closely that the Germans in their concrete dugouts and pill boxes were stormed before they had time to get into action. This advance brought Roulers under the guns of the British, and their aviators also began bombing that town with deadly effect.

Following up the retreating crown prince's army north of the Aisne, the French reached the south bank of the Ailette, but the Germans maintained their line on the other side of that stream by heavy and continuous artillery fire. Elsewhere on the French front all enemy attacks were successfully repulsed.

General Allenby reported that his troops in Palestine advanced beyond Beersheba with splendid dash and endurance and that on Wednesday he captured Gaza from the Turks.

American Patrol Boat Torpedoed.

The German U-boats found one American victim in the patrol boat Alcedo, which was torpedoed and sunk in British waters, going down in four minutes after being struck. Lieut. John T. Melvin and 20 men were lost. The Alcedo was formerly the private yacht of G. W. Childs Drexel of Philadelphia. She carried a crew of seven officers and 85 men. The American merchant steamship Rochester also was destroyed by a torpedo, at least four men losing their lives. An American freighter arriving at an Atlantic port reported that her gun crew sank a German submarine that attempted to torpedo her in the Mediterranean.

In general, the U-boats had a poor week, the British admiralty report showing that only eight British vessels of more than 1,000 tons had been sunk, and four smaller vessels. This is the smallest number of victims for any week since unrestricted submarine warfare began.

Von Hertling May Not Last.

Count von Hertling isn't likely to be German chancellor for very long, for unless he yields to the demands of the radicals, they intend to introduce a resolution of lack of confidence as soon as the reichstag reconvenes on November 22. The count seems to have fallen under complete control of the militarists and junkers and is now

threatening the radicals with a military dictatorship unless they drop their claim that one of their number should be appointed vice chancellor. The reichstag majority, with which the count solemnly announced the other day he would now work in harmony, is in danger of breaking up, with the result of a union of the national liberals and the conservatives. Such a coalition would have a bare majority and would be subjected to constant attack by the Socialists. The prospect of a political truce, it is admitted, is remote.

The Budapest papers announce that the Austro-Hungarian Ausgleich, or agreement of the two kingdoms to unite under one emperor though having separate parliaments, will be renewed provisionally for two years. The alliance, originally signed in 1867, is supposed to be subject to renewal every ten years.

Japan and America Agree.

Viscount Ishii's mission to the United States has been successful and Japan is guaranteed her price for more active participation in the war. The American government has agreed to recognize Japan's special interests in China and to permit the shipment to Japan of the supplies of iron and steel that she needs. In return, Japan will furnish a great amount of tonnage for transport purposes, will get into action her warships, numbering about a hundred and already mobilized, and probably will send an army to Europe. Italy is asking that Japanese troops be called over to help repel the invading Teutons.

Though Japan's special interests in China are to be recognized because of continuity, both nations agree to maintain the open door and the territorial sovereignty of China.

Socialists Lose in Elections.

Emperor William met a notable defeat in the United States last Tuesday, when in Chicago and New York the Socialists were thoroughly whipped at the polls. Supporting the Socialist nominees for judges in Chicago and for mayor and other city officials in New York, were all the forces of pro-Germanism, pacifism and disloyalty, and though they cast a disgracefully large vote, the defeat administered to them was decisive.

These elections were looked upon, and rightly, as a test of the loyalty of the two largest cities in the country. Most of the Socialist candidates were mostly anti-war men and some of them in their pre-election utterances came dangerously near the treason mark. Hence the victory of loyalty and patriotism is cause for genuine rejoicing.

John F. Hyman, Tammany Democrat, was elected mayor of New York and the state gave a large majority in favor of woman suffrage. In Ohio, however, the women lost.

House Heads U. S. War Mission.

Upon their arrival in a British port the administration announced the names of the members of the American war commission sent to take part in the great conference of the allies in Paris. Col. E. M. House is the chairman and spokesman for the president on questions concerning the general conduct of the war. The other members are Admiral W. S. Benson, chief of naval operations; Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, chief of staff; Oscar T. Crosby, assistant secretary of the treasury; Vance C. McCormick, chairman of the war trade board; Bainbridge Colby, member of the shipping board; Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, representative of Food Administrator Hoover; Thomas N. Perkins, member of the priority board; and Gordon Auchincloss, chief secretary of the commission.

Secretary Lansing issued a statement that makes it clear that the allies realize that many of their reverses have been due to lack of team work, and that one of the chief aims of the conference will be to bring about unity of action. For its part, the United States seeks to determine just how its man power and material resources can be used to greatest advantage to defeat the common enemy. Mr. Lansing laid especial emphasis on the fact that the conference is a war conference and nothing else. The administration is not expecting an early peace, and is making all preparations for a long conflict.

provide a modern education, including modern languages, arithmetic, bookkeeping, algebra, geometry, drawing, history, and geography. This course requires seven years.

Los Angeles Broadens Out. Recent additions to the city of Los Angeles, Cal., make it the largest city in the United States in point of area. It now has an area of 387 square miles against New York city's 314, Chicago's 198, and Philadelphia's 129, greatly exceeding it in population.

WILSON LAUNCHES NEW DRAFT PLAN

Puts Classification Feature of Law into Operation

TO PERFECT ORGANIZATION

Questionnaire Out On December 15. Classification Will Take 60 Days, Delaying Next Call To February 15.

Washington. — President Wilson formally put the new machinery for the carrying out of the Selective Draft bill into operation with the publication of the foreword he has written to the regulations under which the second call will be made. The regulations themselves and the questionnaires which more than 9,000,000 registrants will be required to fill out are being forwarded to local boards, but have not yet been made public.

War Department officials estimate that the whole process can be completed within 60 days. This means that no second call will be made upon the draft forces before the middle of next February, as the period of classification will not begin until December 15.

The President describes the new plan of dividing all registered men not already mobilized into five classes, subject to military service by classes, as being intended to produce "a more perfect organization of our manpower."

"The selective principle must be carried to its logical conclusion," the President said, and he added that there must be a complete inventory of the qualifications of each registrant in order to determine "the place in the military, industrial or agricultural ranks of the nation in which his experience and training can best be made to serve the common good."

The inquiry projected in the questionnaires will go deep into the qualifications of each of nearly 10,000,000 men. The success of the plan and its completion within the estimated time rests absolutely upon the wholehearted support given by the people, especially by the doctors and lawyers of each community, and the President calls upon them for that unstinted aid.

President's Foreword.

The President's foreword follows: "The task of selecting and mobilizing the first contingent of the National army is nearing completion. The expedition and accuracy of its accomplishment were a most gratifying demonstration of the efficiency of our democratic institutions. The swift execution with which the machinery for its execution had to be assembled, however, left room for adjustment and improvement. New regulations putting these improvements into effect are, therefore, being published today. There is no change in the essential obligation of men subject to selection. The first draft must stand unaffected by the provisions of the new regulations. They can be given no retroactive effect.

"The time has come for a more perfect organization of our manpower. The selective principle must be carried to its logical conclusion. We must make a complete inventory of the qualifications of all registrants in order to determine, as to each man not already selected for duty with the colors, the place in the military, industrial or agricultural ranks of the nation in which his experience and training can best be made to serve the common good. This project involves an inquiry by the selection boards into the domestic, industrial and educational qualifications of nearly 10,000,000 men.

"Members of these boards have rendered a conspicuous service. The work was done without regard to personal convenience and under a pressure of immediate necessity which imposed great sacrifice. Yet the services of men trained by the experience of the first draft must of necessity be retained and the selection boards must provide the directing mechanism for the new classification. The thing they have done is of scarcely one-tenth the magnitude of the thing that remains to be done. It is of great importance both to our military and to our economic interests that the classification be carried swiftly and accurately to a conclusion. An estimate of the time necessary for the work leads to the conclusion that it can be accomplished in 60 days, but only if this great marshaling of our resources of men is regarded by all as a national war undertaking of such significance as to challenge the attention and compel the assistance of every American.

"I call upon all citizens therefore to assist local and district boards by providing such service and such material conveniences as they can offer and by appearing before the boards, either upon summons or upon their own initiative, to give such information as will be useful in classifying registrants. I urge men of the legal profession to offer themselves as associate members of the legal advisory boards to the purpose of advising registrants of their rights and obligations and of assisting them in the preparation of their answers to the ques-

tions which all men subject to draft are required to submit. I ask the doctors of the country to identify themselves with the medical advisory boards which are to be constituted in the various districts throughout the United States for the purpose of making a systematic physical examination of the registrants. It is important also that police officials of every grade and class should be informed of their duty under the Selective Service law and regulations, to search for persons who do not respond promptly and to serve the summons of local and district boards. Newspapers can be of very great assistance in giving wide publicity to the requirements of the law and regulations and to the names and names of those who are called to present themselves to their local boards from day to day. Finally, I ask that during the time hereafter to be specified as marking the 60-day period of the classification, all citizens give attention to the task in hand in order that the process may proceed to a conclusion with swiftness, and yet with even and considerate justice to all."

FOR CARE OF CAPTIVES.

U. S. Trying To Form War Agreement With German Government.

Washington.—The United States has opened negotiations with Germany for an agreement to govern the treatment of prisoners of war taken by either nation. This is being done with the hope of securing the best possible conditions for Americans taken prisoners on the battle front and to show Germany how well German prisoners in the United States are being treated. Already, through the Red Cross at Geneva, the United States has begun forwarding food and other necessities to Americans held in Germany, of whom there are now more than 100.

HUNS BOMB HOSPITAL AGAIN.

German Airmen Kill Seven Of Unit At Zuydcoote.

Paris.—German aviators dropped bombs on a French hospital at Zuydcoote, Department of the Nord, killing seven persons and wounding nine. Dunkirk was again bombarded, six casualties resulting. The following announcement was made: "Enemy aviators threw down 50 bombs in the region of Dunkirk. Three persons were killed and three wounded. The hospital at Zuydcoote also was attacked by German aviators, who threw down incendiary bombs."

WOUNDED AMERICANS HOME.

Philadelphia Ambulance Drivers Got French War Crosses.

An Atlantic Port.—Price McQuillan and Wayne Vetterlein, of Philadelphia, who were seriously injured at Verdun while driving American Red Cross ambulances, arrived here on an American steamship from England. For their courage and devotion they were presented with the military medal and the Cross of War with a star, by the French military authorities.

NAVY GUNNERS SAVE SHIP.

Fire One Shot and German U-Boat Submerged.

An Atlantic Port.—A shot from a six-inch gun, manned by navy gunners, saved an American passenger steamship from attack by a German submarine on a voyage from England which ended here. The submarine was awash a mile off the port quarter on November 1. The gun crew's first shot landed so close that the U-boat instantly submerged.

WAS THEIR OWN FAULT.

Loss Of Lives On Transport Due To Unauthorized Action.

Washington.—Admiral Sims cabled that some of the loss of American lives in the unsuccessful submarine attack on the transport Finland was due to the unauthorized lowering of boats. The body of Newton R. Head, seaman who was drowned, was picked up by the patrol boat Alcedo, afterwards torpedoed and lost.

World War in Brief

The British campaign in Palestine continues with marked success. The entire Turkish Army is retiring toward Jerusalem from the Gaza-Beersheba line.

United States Ambassador Francis cabled that all Americans in Petrograd are safe.

The British forces made another successful advance in Flanders.

The Teutons invading Northern Italy have reached the Piave River and are being fought by the Italian army.

Along a 45-mile stretch of the Piave River in Northeast Italy the armies of the Austro-German invaders and the Italian defenders are lined up on opposite sides of the stream and the Teutons have begun a drive on the western edge of the Trentino, but Rome claims they have been checked in the Odre Valley.

The Germans have entered Helsinki, the capital of Finland, according to a dispatch from Haparanda.

FOUR ARE LOST ON ROCHESTER.

London.—The American steamship Rochester was torpedoed and sunk at dusk on November 2. Four sailors are known to have lost their lives in the sinking of the steamer. One boat with the second mate and 12 men is missing. The captain and 22 men have been landed at Bunera. One lifeboat with nine survivors reached Ross Port, in the county of Mayo, yesterday.

BAN ON "BOOZE" MEDICINE.

Southern Druggists To Quit Selling Liquor Substitutes. Tampa, Fla.—Wholesale druggists of North and South Carolina, Florida and Georgia in convention here adopted a resolution pledging themselves to discontinue the sale of proprietary medicines which they have reason to believe are being used as substitutes for liquor.

ALLIES BRACE ITALIAN ARMY

Gen. Cadorna Removed as Head of Forces.

THREE GENERALS COMMAND

Formation Of Permanent Inter-Allied Military Committee Causes Great Satisfaction—Troops Are Holding Enemy.

Italian Army Headquarters.—The conference of British, French and Italian representatives has resulted in the creation of a permanent inter-allied military committee. New leadership for the Italian Army has been provided.

General Cadorna, who has been in supreme command of the Italian Army since the beginning of the war, has been given a place on the new committee.

New heads of the Italian Army have been named. General Diaz has been appointed first in command, with General Badoglio second and General Grandino third.

General Foch, chief of staff of the French War Ministry, and General Wilson, subchief of the British General Staff, will serve on the inter-allied committee with General Cadorna. Among military officers the decision of the Allies to create a permanent military committee has caused great satisfaction. It is accepted as evident that the Allies have awakened to the necessity for the closest union of the whole length of the Western front for the political and military conduct of the war.

General Diaz is rated as one of the ablest Italian military leaders. For years he was connected with the general staff.

General Badoglio is a Northerner. In the war he has been in command of a brigade of Bersaglieri, whose heroic deeds have done much to decrease the gravity of the disaster.

General Grandino was a minister of War in the cabinet of Premier Boselli. He was one of the leading generals of the second army.

Allied Troops Move To Front.

Italian Military Zone.—Both British and French troops are at the front. The French and British representatives who have come to Italy had a conference with King Victor Emmanuel. The military measures called for by the present situation were discussed in active and cordial collaboration.

Holding Back Enemy, Says Rome.

Rome.—The Italians are still holding back the Austrians and Germans by rear guard actions, while the main body of the troops is establishing itself on the position chosen for the resistance, says the official statement.

LA FOLLETTE SUES NEWSPAPER.

Editor Of Madison Democrat Says He Welcomes the Test.

Madison, Wis.—Suit for \$100,000 damages was filed on behalf of Senator La Follette against the Democrat Printing Company and O. D. Brandenburg, president and editor. The action is based on alleged libels contained in editorial utterances, news dispatches, quotations from other papers and magazines and condemnatory resolutions published in the Democrat and intended to show that the Senate was giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Mr. Brandenburg announced that the paper will say editorially that it welcomes the test afforded by the suit.

MUST HAVE PASSPORTS.

Identification Of All Coming In From Mexico Required.

Brownsville, Texas.—On and after November 15 every person entering the United States from Mexico must have passports or other official documents which will furnish identification, according to orders received by the United States Consul at Matamoros from the State Department. The Consul will issue passports without charge, and each must bear the photograph of the person to whom it was issued.

WOULD MAKE NEW YORK DR.

Anti-Saloon League Will Offer Bill In Next Legislature.

New York.—The Anti-Saloon League of New York in a statement declared that it would have introduced at the next session of the New York Legislature a bill to prohibit the manufacture, sale, importation and transportation of alcoholic liquors in the State during the period of the war and during demobilization.

GERMAN OFFICERS CAPTURED.

Lieuts. Berg And Loeschner Arrested Near Laredo, Texas.

Laredo, Tex.—Lieut. Hans Berg and Lieut. Loeschner, who escaped from Fort McPherson, Ga., October 23, were arrested by customs inspectors at a point six miles below Laredo, near the Rio Grande. They were turned over to the military authorities.

SCIMITER'S EDITOR CONVICTED.

Abbeville (S. C.) Man Found Guilty Of Disloyalty.

Greenwood, S. C.—W. P. Beard, editor of the Scimitar, published at Abbeville, S. C., and recently denied use of the mails, was found guilty in the Federal Court here on two charges, one of publishing false reports and statements with intent to interfere with military and naval forces and another of attempting to cause mutiny and disloyalty.

MARYLAND

MAY RESORT TO THE DRAFT.

With rifles and ammunition in the Fifth Regiment Armory for the Second Infantry, Maryland State Guard, the uniforms to arrive this week, and other regimental equipment, including tentage and cots on the way, the new regiment lacks many hundred men to fill its ranks. With more than 200 have enlisted so far, despite the appeals that have been made, and Major David W. Jenkins declared that unless the men of Baltimore come forward at once, other measures to fill the ranks may be resorted to. Recruiting has stopped, and no new members have come forth for more than 10 days.

Unless the recruiting picks up and the men of Baltimore, exempted from the selective draft law for physical or dependency reasons show a spirit of willingness to serve in the state guard, Governor Harrington may resort to the state draft to fill the ranks. He has this power, it having been conferred upon him by the war session of the legislature that created the Second Maryland Infantry for state duty, and while it is understood that he is reluctant to resort to this, it is now coming to a showdown, and the ranks of the Second Maryland are going to be filled, either through voluntary enlistments or conscription.

The filling of the ranks is necessary because of the plans to order a couple of companies on active duty within the next few weeks to protect Baltimore's water supply. This should stimulate recruiting, for there are hundreds of Baltimoreans who are anxious to serve their country, yet have been rejected or exempted from the national army and other branches of the service for various reasons. The Second Infantry State Guard, will be a strict military organization, and will serve within the borders of Maryland. Major Jenkins in appealing for recruits, asks particularly for those men who are married or have been exempted for other reasons, as well as men of conscription age, whose liability number is far down the list.

It was hoped that the recent disastrous fire at Locust Point, from all indications the work of alien enemies, would stimulate recruiting, but so far such has not been the case. It is possible that the State Guard may be called upon to guard the big shipping terminals from which supplies are forwarded to the United States forces in France and their allies, for it is believed that this would have a greater moral effect upon enemy agents than the private guards now on duty. It is believed that such a request will soon be made to Governor Harrington.

Adjutant General Warfield commissioned Major Jenkins to go to Hagerstown and there organize a company of the regiment. Recruiting in the counties also has fallen off and from indications they will not be in a position to furnish their quotas because most of the men of military age have been called for the National Army, while others are needed on the farms. Baltimore may be called upon to make up this deficiency.

The company organized at Arlington will be sworn in this week by Major Jenkins and will begin drilling in the Fifth Regiment Armory, which is headquarters of the new regiment.

The men who are enlisted in the regiment are hard at work fitting themselves for service. They are putting in six hours each week drilling in the Armory on Monday and Thursday nights and as many of these are former National Guardsmen with the arrival of their equipment, they will be ready for any emergency that might arise within the state.

URGES TREE PLANTING.

State Forester F. W. Besley has a word of advice for the man who lives in the country. It is to plant trees, and then more trees. Back yard gardens are all very well to grow the vegetables that go upon the table, but they will be of very little good if the wooded and coal bin are bare of wherewithal to cook them.

In the words of Mr. Besley, "there are more than 600,000 acres of land in Maryland that have no economic excuse for their existence. They are absolutely nonproductive, so far as any crop of value goes, and not only are they valueless themselves, but in the case of sand plains and marsh areas the tendency is to seriously encroach upon the better lands beside them. There is just one thing that they will produce now with benefit to the community and with profit to the owners, and that is wood."

The Board of Forestry realizes this, Mr. Besley goes on to say, "and has established in Prince George's county, Maryland, a nursery for the propagation of the better, standard forest trees."

"There are now about 75,000 little trees in a large variety of suitable kinds and sizes available at the actual cost of growing them, and we are advising all who can do so, in this part of Maryland, to set out as many of the trees as possible. This is of course not only thoroughly desirable from the standpoint of shade and natural attraction, but it is also of great worth commercially. The time is coming when the fuel forest will be rapidly increasing part to the domestic, economic and life of our country."

For some time a feud between Albert Speake and Ohio Rector, and Charles played as a fireman met on the street at White fired three times. One of the bullets in wound on the latter, killed a little orphan girl, a niece of Mrs. White, and the shooting. White arrested and Taylor sent to hospital for treatment.

ITALY HAS GOOD SCHOOLS

Elementary Institutions Not Greatly Different From Those in the United States.

The people in Italy go to elementary schools not greatly different from those in the United States, and in one of the 8,262 communes of kingdom there must be at least one of these public schools or private ones which comes up to the standard imposed by the government. There are

over 50,000 communal schools and 9,000 private schools. Parents are not obliged to send their children to these schools provided they have them taught by some competent private teacher.

The secondary schools are divided into classical and technical, and a small tuition fee is charged. In the classical schools the pupils study Italian, Latin, Greek, history, geography, mathematics, natural science, and philosophy.

The technical schools and institu-

The Deep Sea Peril

By VICTOR ROUSSEAU

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CHAPTER I—Continued.

Paget nodded, and resigned himself to his friend's guidance.

"We'll have a little dinner first," said the captain. "We have an excellent chef here, and, between ourselves, I have eaten nothing but ship's biscuit for the past three weeks. And afterward, when we have got our cigars alight, I'll take you into the cardroom, which is never in use, and give you my message to the world. It is embodied more fully in my manuscript, which I shall hand you before you go. And now let us forget that melancholy exhibition of human folly and fall to."

Pleased with his phrase, he led the way into the dining room, where he did full justice to an excellent meal.

After dinner the two lit their cigars, and the captain led the way out of the dining room across a small hall and into the cardroom, a little, deserted place, through the opposite door of which they could see the smoking room and hear the noisy cries of the members.

Masterman closed it, and the sound subsided to a distant rumble.

"The cardroom was built to be sound-proof," he explained. "It is, except in the case of voices of unusual timbre."

"Quite so," said Donald. The old sea captain hesitated a quarter, tried the chairs, and at last stretched himself out in a comfortable one before the fire, inviting Donald to be seated opposite him.

"You're my only hope now, my lad," he said in an even voice. "I've sailed on my last voyage, Donald. I'm going to die."

CHAPTER II.

In the March Hares' Club.

"I hope not, captain," answered Donald.

"I'm afraid there isn't any doubt of it," answered Masterman. "It's an old organic trouble, likely to carry me off at any time, and progressive in character. Before I left for the Shetlands, the doctor gave me a year. That was ten months ago, and my experiences haven't lengthened the respite. You've followed deep-sea exploration, haven't you?"

"A little," answered Donald. "We Americans seem to have taken the lead since the days of the Challenger." "Yes, Yankees have done good work," said Masterman. "But I've got them all beaten now. Nobody will bother his head about the earlier discoveries after the next few weeks. You've heard about the known forms of deep-sea life, haven't you?"

Without waiting for a reply, he began to speak about the strange organisms that had been dredged from the ocean bottom, so that Donald saw the whole picture in Masterman's brain. He saw the eyeless fishes that had abandoned the effort to see, and fishes with eyes as large as dinner plates, with which they caught the gleams of phosphorescence that betokened the pursuit of wandering sea scavengers. There were fishes that carried their own lures in the form of luminous tentacles.

In the abyssal depths, in a realm of perpetual night, these organisms perpetuated an inferno of slaughter, preying upon each other, roving on their insatiable quest for food.

Masterman leaned forward and spoke emphatically.

"When they are brought up—through three miles of water—they explode most, Donald," he said. "If they didn't, I've seen things that would make a stout man faint, my lad."

Paget shuddered as his mind conceived the picture that the old captain painted. He saw the giant monsters of the abyss lurking among the yellow, carnivorous lilies that bend and sway in league-long gardens, catching the plankton, the floating or drifting organic life of the sea, that comes down like finest meal from above, but always ready for larger prey.

"It's murder enthroned, Donald," said Masterman. "There isn't love—not even maternal love. No pity, either. Suppose our world were like that!"

He was watching Donald keenly as he spoke.

"We take life as we find it," Lieutenant Paget answered. "But, thank heaven, life has its compensations, which make it worth the living."

He was thinking of Ida Kennedy as he spoke.

"But once our life was like that," persisted Masterman. "And we've risen above it. Don't tell me there isn't a God when we've done that, just as the beautiful birds evolved out of vicious reptiles. You know, of course, our ancestors were sea creatures. That's why the specific gravity of the human body is about the same as that of salt water. We were made to live in the sea. We come from the sea. You believe that?"

"Yes, you believe that?"

"In Wilmington, you've studied at men of the sea," only read in books, in wireless that there was a time when the end that such were warm, steaming the army as capable steam formed clouds, and had never been so long.

Interesting new sun appeared, the world of this College, New York, light and darkness, duction of chorus sing answer to your Bible crit for this has long been a light was made before the elements made. Mr. Les dreamed of, so far as man is of Wilmington, begged.

on Wednesday last, "re right, sir," answered Don-day hereafter the have a lesson held

MASTERMAN EXPLAINS TO LIEUTENANT PAGET HIS THEORY REGARDING THE STRANGE RACE.

Naval Lieutenant Donald Paget, just given command of a submarine, meets at Washington an old friend and distinguished though somewhat eccentric scientist, Captain Masterman. Masterman has just returned from an exploring expedition, bringing with him a member of the strange race, the existence of whose species, he asserts, menaces the human family.

old, who like most sailors, was a religious man.

"And then," continued Masterman, "what does the record tell us? The moving creatures that have life were made, and the great sea monsters, Leviathan and his kind, and the fowls of the air. And afterward the earth monsters, and creeping things. And man not till the last. Now don't tell me, Lieutenant, that the man who wrote the story of the creation wasn't an up-to-date scientist."

"Well, sir, at last the day came when the waters had cooled, the clouds opened, and the sun streamed through. By that time the ocean wasn't so pleasant a place to live in as formerly, especially as the climatic zones were appearing. No doubt there was a rush to the equator on the part of the surface monsters. But the ocean beds were still warm from the hot rocks, and the heat down there was good for several thousand, or hundred thousand years yet."

"So some of the sea creatures remained in the depths, and others preferred to bask on the rocks in the sunlight. Then their gills began to be replaced by lungs, or else they had gills as well as lungs, or an intermediate apparatus."

"Common today, captain. Certain lizards develop either lungs or gills, according to the medium in which they live."

"Well, sir, as I understand it, the first organisms that came out on land were armor plated, like the crabs and spiny fossil fishes. Their bones were on the outside, to protect them against being eaten. But after a while the progressive ones turned themselves inside out. Those that didn't, remained like the turtles and degenerated. The first found that it was easier to escape their enemies by using their bones as props and developing speed."

"Now, Lieutenant, suppose men had developed that way in the depths of the sea. Suppose you had a race of men who had discovered, not necessarily turning themselves inside out, like us, although they might have done so, but other means to avoid being eaten—say invisibility."

"There I can refute you," answered Donald. "Man has developed from an extinct ape, an ancestor of his cousins, the four anthropoids, supposedly a chimpanzee-like creature with the structure of a gibbon, from which he obtained his erect posture. Your sea creatures would have had to go through the lemur-ape forms."

"But let us suppose a man who developed off the line," persisted Masterman. "A manlike organism with webbed feet—something like a man-seal. How about mermen? Do you believe there is anything in that story?"

"I hardly think so, captain."

"How about the old legends of the Cyclopes?"

"A myth, Masterman. Besides, the Cyclopes kept cattle and lived upon land."

"But they ate men, Lieutenant. However, let us call our men of the sea imaginary. Grant that there might be such creatures, though. You'll admit that, with life so hard under the ocean, they'd have developed more cunning along certain lines than the human race. And they wouldn't know much about pity or love, or anything except how to find their food."

"Till grant that," answered Donald, "if we accept the hypothesis that such creatures exist."

"Good! Put a pin there, my lad. Now, as we were saying, after thousands of years the heat at the bottom of the sea would disappear by its diffusion through the oceans everywhere. The depths would grow too cold for them. It's bitter cold in the water at 31 to 32 degrees Fahrenheit. Wouldn't the time come when they, too, would feel the impulse to migrate into the sun?"

"No, Masterman. Their breathing—"

"I know what you're going to say, Lieutenant. You're going to tell me that, even if they could breathe air, they couldn't live when the pressure of those miles of ocean was removed. But suppose nature has been busy preparing for the change during thousands of years, while she has been modifying their gills into lungs, as she worked on the brontosaurus. That's how nature works—quietly, softly, secretly, till she's ready to launch her thunderbolt."

"Suppose a second human swarm, man's poor cousins, is getting ready to overrun the earth, and put down man from his throne. Suppose the puny swarms of monkey-men, white, yellow and black, that crawl upon the face of the globe and imagine themselves its owners, are going to be obliterated, not from Mars or Venus, but out of the earth's own vitals!"

Captain Masterman sat bolt upright as he spoke; he looked like some old prophet spelling out the doom of man. The intense earnestness in his words shook Paget's incredulity for a moment, and left him sick with horror.

"Suppose that civilization, everything which has gone to make up the life we know—family love, books, monuments, parliaments, ships—all of it is to be at the mercy of this merciless horde, and that we are going to fight harder than we have fought since the days when we held our own against the savagery! Who'd think of caring then whether he was an Englishman or a Dutchman; who'd trouble whether his friends were white men, negroes, Hottentots or Chinese, so long as they were human? Wouldn't that make for the brotherhood of man, Donald? Wouldn't we set all our covetousness free? Wouldn't kings shake hands with anarchists and college professors with coal heavers? Wouldn't class and race vanish like dreams when the night's over? And maybe that's what God's working for, Lieutenant!"

"But the impossibility, Masterman! Granting the incredible supposition that these deep-sea organisms exist, and could live under a pressure enormously increased, and breathe—"

"We're supposing that, Lieutenant. How could they survive the struggle for existence in an unnatural element?"

"Lieutenant, man has existed since tertiary times, but he never learned to fly till 1008. He never went up in a balloon until a hundred and fifty years ago. Our imaginations can't rise to the realization of what this generation has done, but our descendants will look on us as demigods, and the Wright brothers will become myths, like that chap that invented cooking, Prom—Prom—?"

"Prometheus."

"Yes, sir. Well, then, after living for thousands of years at the bottom of five miles of air, an ocean of oxygen and nitrogen, we've found out how to get up on top of it. They are living at the bottom of an ocean of oxygen and hydrogen. Suppose they learned to fly, too!"

"You can see what they'd do. Some of their scouts, who had gone on ahead, would discover that the dry land was teeming with food. Food in such quantities as these hungry monsters had never dreamed about. Food in solid chunks, instead of dissolved particles of plankton, varied with an occasional cannibal dinner. And light by which to capture it—sunlight! No more hunting down their prey with phosphorescent torches!"

"At first they'd nibble the grass and leaves of the trees. But they'd find that cellulose is pretty indigestible stuff. Then one of them would discover a dead bird or rabbit, and another that sheep and cattle make good eating, and then—"

"Then man!" muttered Donald, gripping the arms of his chair. The madman's picture had become dreadfully real to him.

"Other bodies would follow the scouts, Donald. They wouldn't be quite adapted to dry land at first. They'd make their way along the river beds. They'd swarm up the Hudson, the Rhine, the Severn, the Mississippi. That's what we did, and even today we haven't got very far from the river banks. Well, they'd rest and recuperate, eating the fish they found, until the supply became exhausted. Then—"

"Good Lord!" gasped Donald. And then the reaction came. Of course Masterman was raving mad, the maddest member of the March Hares' club. What a fool he had been to let the old fellow's dismal prophecies get on his nerves!

He leaned forward and placed his hand on Masterman's knee.

"Did you go to the navy office with the idea of telling that to the secretary?" he asked.

"I did, sir," answered Masterman.

"Then, if I may say so without giving offense, it is a mercy that you failed to secure an interview with him," said Donald. "Why, Masterman—er—you know how hard it is to convince anyone of the truth of anything a little out of the ordinary." He was feeling his way carefully now to avoid hurting the old fellow. "Why, Masterman, if you were to make such a suggestion as that at the navy office, they'd shut you up as—as not quite right," he said.

waitresses by the one French phrase he has quickly learned, "Ma Cherie." So Paris, with its quick love of a nickname, has adopted the title for its waitresses who serve the soldiers.

Jenny quickly saw the possibilities of a popular gown in this friendly little salute and therefore copied the black and white uniform in velvet and satin, adding some brilliant, ornamental rhinestone buttons; and the American buyers swung it into line as the biggest success of this season.

There are two other gowns that were inspired by the sentiment between the French public and the American soldiers, and these are sweeping upward on the crest of the wave of popularity as well as Ma Cherie. One is Jeanne Lanvin's Pershing, which is in a remarkable tone of army gray and what is called American blue. It could really be called Maryland blue along with the Maryland brown, for it is the exact shade of the wild ducks that are shot and eaten on the Maryland shores.

This Pershing gown looks somewhat like an army overcoat. It hangs straight, in the form of a chemise, and is loosely and roughly girdled in.

Lanvin has another cowboy costume that runs in the same channel with "Pershing." It is of khaki cloth trimmed with itself slashed into the

a finish, the fur may be transposed to form a heading.

Before the war, purchasers of the better grades of cretonnes invariably asked for imported goods, but dealers say that this distinction is no longer made—women have been so well pleased with the domestic article that they no longer specify foreign-made goods.

In fact, it is said that the quality of the American cretonnes is now so good that it is almost impossible for the ordinary shopper to distinguish the imported from the domestic.

While many cretonnes are still being received from Europe, the volume of imports is naturally much smaller than in normal times.

These bold American designs are in strong contrast to those of the imported cretonnes, in which every flower has the proper number of petals and every leaf its veins.

Some of the striking new evening coats show very deep hoods at the back of the collar.

Nowadays the berthe may be edged with fur. If that seems too weighty

OLD-FASHIONED BERTHE BACK

Ruffle of Lace Across Front and Back of Dress and Over Shoulders Has Been Revived.

The old-fashioned berthe has come back. It is many years since it was last in style and the vogue then was so pronounced that it remained in fashion for several seasons.

It is Lanvin who revived the becoming ruffle of lace to be worn across the front and back of the dress and over the shoulders. Originally, the lace berthe was worn principally as an accessory of the evening dress; but now one may employ it to outline the square or round neck of the afternoon frock.

By courtesy the berthe may be square but as well as round, although it really loses its early characteristic when shaped into anything but round or oval contour, formed by the gathering of the drounce or by circular shaping a piece of the material of which the dress is made.

Nowadays the berthe may be edged with fur. If that seems too weighty

Like Dog in Manger.

"But all de experience some men gets wit happiness," said Uncle Eben, "is tryin' to spoil it foh somebody else."

Optimistic Thought.

A woman who has never been pretty has never been young.

Popular French Models Copied

New York.—The woman who has been going the rounds will be able to check off on her fingers the French models that have been over-copied already, although the season of wearing new clothes has scarcely begun. She may even know the names that have been given to these frocks in the Paris salon, but if, through lack of interest, she does not go that far, she knows the name of the maker and the source from which the gown sprang.

There is the Bulloz gown which goes merrily on its way into the realms of the ready-to-wear departments. Its velvety folds cling to many a figure, and the broad gold mesh bag that covers the front of the figure and forms a peplum to the belt, dangles and jangles at many a restaurant.

The gown by Jenny called Ma Cherie, would bring its creator a snug little fortune if she had a royalty on every time it was copied.

You know this gown, don't you? It is of black velvet and white satin. It is quite simple, with its slim bodice that runs below the waistline into a rounded curve to which the skirt is slightly gathered, its cravat girdles that loosely encircle the waist, its loose, elbow sleeves finished with a turn-over cuff of white satin, and the broad, folded surplice-bib of white satin put around the neck and tucked into the waistline.

Odd Origin of Name.

Possibly, however, you do not know why Jenny named this gown Ma Cherie. It is a copy de luxe of the black and white uniform worn by the women who serve the soldiers in Paris at the restaurants and in the canteens. The American soldier has learned to call all these helpful and agreeable



This evening gown has a straight silhouette and is made of black chiffon velvet, with bodice and low girle of white satin. The front of the bodice is braided with black silk, and the short sleeves are of white chiffon.

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THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

President Urges All to Be Thankful, Even in War.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29

Calls Upon Nation in Midst of War To Thank God For Blessings Better Than Mere Peace.

Washington.—President Wilson issued his 1917 Thanksgiving proclamation, calling upon the nation, even in the midst of the sorrow and great peril of a world shaken by war, to thank God for blessings that are better than mere peace of mind and prosperity of enterprise.

The proclamation, fixing Thursday, November 29, as Thanksgiving Day, follows:

"Thanksgiving, 1917" By the President of the United States of America:

A Proclamation.

"It has long been the honored custom of our people to turn in the fruitful autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for His many blessings and mercies to us as a nation. That custom we can follow now, even in the midst of the tragedy of a world shaken by war and immeasurable disaster, in the midst of sorrow and great peril, because even amidst the darkness that has gathered about us we can see the great blessings God has bestowed upon us, blessing that are better than mere peace of mind and prosperity of enterprise."

"We have been given the opportunity to serve mankind as we once served ourselves in the great day of our Declaration of Independence, by taking up arms against a tyranny that threatened to master and debase men everywhere, and joining with other free peoples in demanding for all the nations of the world what we then demanded and obtained for ourselves. In this day of the revelation of our duty not only to defend our own rights as a nation, but to defend also the rights of free men throughout the world, there has been vouchsafed us in full and inspiring measure the resolution and spirit of united action. We have been brought to one mind and purpose. A new vigor of common counsel and common action has been revealed in us. We should especially thank God that, in such circumstances, in the midst of the greatest enterprise the spirits of men have ever entered upon, we have, if we but observe a reasonable and practicable economy, abundance with which to supply the needs of those associated with us as well as our own. A new light shines about us. The great duties of a new day awaken a new and greater national spirit in us. We shall never again be divided or wonder what stuff we are made of."

"And while we render thanks for these things, let us pray Almighty God that, in all humbleness of spirit, we may look always to Him for guidance; that we may be kept constant in the spirit and purpose of service; that by His grace our minds may be directed and our hands strengthened, and that in His good time liberty and security and peace and comradeship of a common justice may be vouchsafed all the nations of the earth."

"Wherefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of November next as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and invite the people throughout the land to cease upon that day from their ordinary occupations and in their several homes and places of worship to render thanks to God, the great ruler of nations."

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done in the District of Columbia this 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-second."

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

"ROBERT LANSING," "Secretary of State."

WASHINGTON.

Ship owners and charterers sought from the Shipping Board a ruling on the question of freight rates on cargoes when the freight rate is higher than the government-fixed charter rate.

To relieve freight congestion at San Francisco and other Pacific terminals, the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to refuse export shipments for which cargo space has not been reserved.

After December 1 all persons of other than British nationality going from the United States to Jamaica will be required to have passports issued by the British consular authority at the port of embarkation.

Michigan coal operators and miners assured the Fuel Administration that there would be no curtailment of coal production in Michigan because of the dispute over a penalty clause in the new wage contract.

The Red Cross War Council has appropriated \$216,250 for the care of Belgian children moved into France and Switzerland to get them out of the range of the battle lines.

Railroads applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to increase rates on sugar in car loads about 20 per cent., from Eastern seaboard points and New Orleans to interior cities.

An attempt to reduce bread prices will be the next move of the Food Administration in assuming control of the principal food commodities.

LIBERTY LOAN \$4,617,532,300

Oversubscription of 54 Per Cent. of \$3,000,000,000.

9,400,000 SUBSCRIBERS

Third Loan Not To Be Put Out In January, As Reported—Distinct Triumph For People, Says McAdoo.

Washington.—Americans responded to the call for a second Liberty war loan by subscribing \$4,617,532,300 an oversubscription by 54 per cent. of the \$3,000,000,000 asked, and only \$383,000,000 less than the \$5,000,000,000 maximum fixed by the Treasury. Tabulations just completed showed that every Federal Reserve district exceeded its quota, and 9,400,000 persons subscribed.

Half of the oversubscribed sum will be accepted, making the actual total of bonds to be issued \$3,808,766,150. Ninety-nine per cent. of the subscribers will receive the amount for which they bargained, all subscriptions for \$50,000 or less being allotted in full, and those above that amount being pared down in varying proportions, ranging from a 90 per cent. allowance on subscriptions between \$50,000 and \$100,000 to 40 per cent. for the largest single subscription of \$5,000,000.

"The success of the second Liberty Loan, like that of the first, is a distinct triumph for the people of the United States," said Secretary McAdoo. "It not only demonstrated their ability, patriotism and resources, but augurs the certain success of any future loans that may be offered by the Government."

The Secretary added a denial of reports that the third loan would be solicited in January 1918.

"In view of the large oversubscription of the second Liberty Loan," he said, "I am glad to state that this will not be necessary."

It has been generally understood that the third loan would be sought probably in late February or early March next year.

Although only 1 per cent. of the number of subscriptions was for sums above \$50,000, \$2,129,000,000, or nearly half the big aggregate, was made up by the larger sums. More than three-quarters of a billion dollars were subscribed in individual amounts of more than \$10,000.

Subscriptions to the First Liberty Loan, which closed June 15, were \$3,035,000,000, a 50 per cent. oversubscription of the \$2,000,000,000 offered and allowed. There were more than 4,000,000 subscribers and allotments were made in full on subscriptions of \$10,000 and less.

On the Second Liberty Loan payment of 2 per cent. of the subscription amount was required with the applications and thousands of purchasers of the smaller bonds, particularly of \$50 and \$100 denominations, paid cash in full. From these payments \$151,000,000 already has been received by the Treasury.

CUT THROAT OF U. S. SOLDIER.

American Backed Against Wall—Murdered With Knife.

Middletown Transcript

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MIDDLETOWN, DEL., NOVEMBER 17, 1917



ITALY'S DEFEAT

ONE'S first feelings were almost akin to despair, after witnessing day after day the Italian disasters that were losing in a few hours the fruits of two years heroic, almost superhuman, labors wherein Cadorna's armies climbed 9000 feet to defeat the Austrian foe.

Certainly, Italy's reverses, coming on the heels of Russia's seeming lapse into sheer anarchy, startlingly suggests the alarming possibility that perhaps after all Germany may win even though nations are now leagued against her! The bare thought of the brutal, victorious Huns exacting with fire and sword their boasted levy of \$50,000,000, 600 in our own land, is enough "to appal the free."

But a little reflection dissipates much, if not all, of this fear, since it reminds us that in these three years of war everyone of Germany's many victories, though never so spectacular, have always fallen short of that fullness which is necessary to complete, final success.

Did we not in like manner for days hold our breath with intense anxiety when these same bragging barbarians were marching upon Paris, driving the French army like cattle before them until they were within cannon shot of the evacuated French capital? Then at the Marne the tide suddenly turned, and Joffre and his heroic Frenchmen sent Von Kluck and his army pell-mell in rout scores of miles backward, and France had seen the high water mark of the Teutonic invasion, just as our own land saw Lee's Confederate invasion of the North end on the bloody slopes of Cemetery Hill in Pickett's bold charge.

Germany, about six months ago, shivers with apprehension were sweeping over by the end and America, lest the sub-The peril with its appalling toll of Russian tons of shipping sunk in one day, should starve England, and Of all the Allies without ammunition the an's fortunes. But that threatening wave the go-kewise receded, last week's toll the w's being the smallest yet! In Ing was also totally has this boastful threat St. Paul von Tirpitz "to bring Eng-bravely, her knees in two months," failed he lagrow, ten months after its first tualing, the German people are angrily asking why these oft repeated promises of certain under-sea victory, have not been kept!

May not this seeming overthrow of Italy also prove illusory! These dramatic triumphs over Germany's weaker adversaries, Fabian victories everyone, are costing her dear in men and munitions.

The truth is, this furious drive against Italy is a desperate attempt to hearten the impatient, suffering German populace fast approaching open rebellion. For three successive winters the Kaiser has used this trick to bolster up the popular hopes that began sagging after the big initial failure at the Marne of Germany's whole war campaign.

Thus Serbia's crushing in 1915 was his sop for the Marne fluke, to tide over that winter; a year later it was the smashing of Roumania and the Russian defeats that fired the chilling popular heart thru the winter of 1916; now, it is hop-d to offer up Italy as a sacrifice to appease at once the beastly soldiery with the looting of Venice, if not, indeed, of Rome itself, and also to yet another winter, the most bitter and cruel of all, humbug the people into the delusive belief that the mighty Kaiser will finally win, if not a complete victory, at any rate, such a drawn battle as will permit him later to try it on again. That this is so, the faint proffers of peace upon the part of Germany and Austria, conclusively show. Indeed, their leading journals are at this very time boasting that the Italian victory will "convince the Allies that Germany cannot be

The Transcript, \$1.00



Does Your Lamp Smell?

Don't put up with it as a sort of necessary evil. All kerosene lamps don't smell. Yours won't, either, if you use

ATLANTIC Rayolight

Rayolight Oil is different from the ordinary kinds. It's so highly refined that it never chars the wicks or causes unpleasant odors and throat-burning smoke.

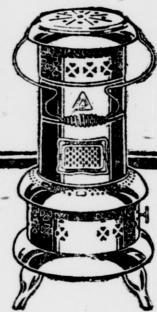
If your lamp does smell, try Rayolight Oil and you'll never be satisfied with any other. Look for the dealer who has this sign on his store: "Atlantic Rayolight Oil for Sale Here." Always ask for it by name. It costs no more than inferior kinds.

It's a scientific fact that, of any artificial light, a kerosene lamp is the most restful and pleasing to the eyes.

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Philadelphia and Pittsburgh



Rayo Lamps
A central-draught lamp that produces a soft, clear and restful light. Many beautiful designs to choose from. Safe and easy to keep clean. See your dealer. Price, \$1.50 up.



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Give the most light for oil consumed. Cold and hot blast styles. Easy to light and clean. Stay lighted in the strongest wind. See your dealer. Price, 50c up.

PERFECTION Smokeless Oil Heaters

Just strike a match. The room will be warm and cozy in a few minutes.

No ashes, smoke, soot or smell. See your dealer. Price, \$4.25 to \$4.50.



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Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

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It will receive the most careful attention, and only the freshest and best drugs will be used. You take no chances when you deal here. We would also call your attention to our Toilet Article Department. We have all the standard face powders, soaps, perfumes, combs, brushes, manicure necessities, etc.

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WILMINGTON, DEL.
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Prepare for Thanksgiving

THANKSGIVING Day with its attendant social activities, is approaching—the one day of all other's in which the thanks we give to God for His deep mercies, mingle with the family interchanges, home visits from distant members and other forms of friendly greetings.

"What has all that to do with a merchant's advertisements?", you ask. Plainly this: Nobody likes to give or receive hospitality, visit or receive visitors, unless he and she be dressed in holiday attire befitting the occasion. So, if your stock of "best" winter wear has gotten low, you can at Fogel and Burstan's replenish your wardrobe with every article you need to be becomingly attired.

Smart Suits and Dresses for Every Practical Woman

And as the vast majority of women are practical these days, these Suits and Dresses are being shown in a variety of styles to please many tastes. In fact, our collections of Suits and Dresses, for much wear, day in and day out, were never so satisfying as they are now.

Suits, \$16.50 to \$20.00

Belted, semi-belted and plaited models, with smart pockets, and soft full collars, some of velvet. Of serge, cheviot, whipcord and diagonal cloth. Black, navy blue, Belgian blue, green and brown in this varied collection.

Thanksgiving Winter Coats

Suitable for the season. Special values for this week at \$10.00 to \$35.00

Wool Velours, Kersey Cloths, Bolivias, Pom Pom Cloths, and Plushes.

Beautiful styles for the street, dress and motor wear, showing a lavish use of furs for trimming—Generous flare, big collars, odd pockets and smart belts, are the distinguishing features.

Fine Hosiery

Silk Hose, pure thread with garter top and double sole—many colors—Special, \$1.25. Boot silk Hose, black and colors, full reinforced at heel and toe—59 cents.

Miscellaneous

You will find a large selection of Ladies Waists, Children's Coats, Underwear of all sorts; Cold weather Household articles, such as Quilts, Blankets etc. of many kinds, materials and prices, besides all kinds of Dry Goods. We gladly get you quickly any article not in stock.

Women's and Misses' Suits

Remarkable values in notable groups for this week at \$18.00 and \$20.00.

Simply tailored and richly trimmed models, each reflecting the latest thought in various fashionable effects, and in many colors.

Other Suits attractively priced, from \$13.50 to \$25.00

Trimmed Hats

A wonderful assortment of delightful styles interpreting the season's most successful models, clever trimming ideas skilfully employed, and every fashionable color presented—\$3.50 to \$10.00.

Separate Skirts

Newest styles, Special Price \$2.50 to \$6. More than two score styles for street and dressy wear; plaited models and draped effects, the dominating features shown in an extensive variety of plain and fancy cloth wears with a large choice of colors.

FOGEL & BURSTAN'S DEPT. STORE

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Several experienced automobile mechanics. Also several good salesmen both inside and outside.

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A POWERFUL ALLY

of the modern business man is a dependable financial affiliation.

It not only assists him in meeting present demands but cooperates with him in planning the future.

Armed with this support and assurance, he is able to wage a stronger campaign for growth and progress.

This Institution offers a full measure of helpful cooperation to commercial and individual interests.

MAY WE SERVE YOU

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Edward Ladley, Cashier.



Service

Every American is alive to the necessity for unselfish, efficient service to the nation.

Where men once co-operated in the running of a machine or a business, whole communities and sections of the country are now developing team-play on a big scale.

In so vital a national agency as telephone communication, the necessity for co-operation is quite as positive. If the unprecedented private demand and tremendous Government requirements are to be successfully met, the public must recognize the part it should play.

The Bell Telephone operating force can be counted on. And the fullest enjoyment of the service will be realized if the public will remember always that each operator is entitled to the same consideration and plain courtesy that she would be accorded if she were addressed face to face.

The Diamond State Telephone Company
E. F. Bardo, District Manager
Wilmington, Del.

STRENGTH - ORGANIZATION - SERVICE

Three essentials conspicuous in this Company are (1) STRENGTH of resources and management which commands confidence.

(2) ORGANIZATION, complete, efficient, which assures the ability to serve the client the most, rather than the few.

(3) SERVICE, that spirit of service which clients the most, rather than the few. You can avail yourself of this united organization and service by appointing this Company Executor or Trustee, or by opening an account with the Banking Department.

SECURITY - TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT

Sixth and Market Streets.

Wilmington

STATE AND PENINSULA

387 marriage licenses were issued at the Clerk's office in October.

While operating a corn sheller at Townsend, Samuel Robinson, colored, lost two fingers.

Girls of the Rehoboth Village Improvement Society by a minstrel show raised \$100 for a town library.

The New Castle County Teachers Institute was held this week in the Alexis I. duPont School.

Running since May 15, the canning factory at Greenwood is still busy putting up both fruit and vegetables.

Chestnuts at \$15 a bushel are proving a profitable crop, heretofore neglected by farmers of the Georgetown region.

The 15th annual meeting of the Maryland State Teachers' Association will be held in Baltimore, November 26-28.

Five large boxes of toys and candies have been shipped by the New Castle Red Cross for children behind the French war front.

Vandals broke into the Y. W. C. A. headquarters in Wilmington and cut to pieces several scarfs the young women were knitting for soldiers.

The 31st graduating class of Goldey College held its graduation exercises in The Playhouse, Wilmington, on Thursday evening, November 15.

Twelve new cars of the pay-as-you-enter type have been placed on the lines of the Wilmington & Philadelphia Traction Company, in Wilmington.

The girl members of the 1917 class of the Wilmington High School were given a reception by members of the High School Alumnae Association.

Next Sunday members of Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, in Wilmington, will unveil a tablet in memory of the first Swedish settlers in the vicinity.

As an experiment to be tried out for 60 days, the Wilmington & Philadelphia Traction Company has established an all-night trolley car service in Wilmington.

Governor Townsend has appointed Hervey P. Hall of Smyrna a member of the Kent County School Commission, to succeed W. Denny Hazel of Smyrna, resigned.

More than \$300,000,000 was spent on highway construction and maintenance in the United States in 1916. Of this amount 16 southern States spent approximately \$52,000,000.

With 40 young men in Elkton declaring their intention of becoming members of the State Guard, a meeting will be held the latter part of the week to organize a company.

Wilmington police are mystified by the actions of burglars who have been breaking into numerous homes and stealing nothing but clothing, ignoring silverware, jewelry and even money.

Pay of all employees of the Atlas Powder Company has been increased 15 per cent., becoming effective November 1, making a total of 30 per cent. increase in pay the company has made since May 1.

Two schools for training young men in radio work for the Army Signal Corps are to be established by the Department of Civil Engineering of Delaware College, one in Newark and one in Wilmington.

Four new L. C. Smith typewriters have been added to the College equipment at the Women's College. Some instruction is to be given and then the machines will be for the general use of the students.

The greatest insurance selling campaign in history will be undertaken soon by the government to induce every soldier and sailor to buy life insurance policies, provided at low rates under the recent act of Congress.

Bids are being asked by the authorities of Kent and Sussex counties for the construction of a twin thirty-foot span reinforced concrete bridge over the Mispillion river at Wilford, and the contracts will be awarded Nov. 27.

Returns which have been compiled from all portions of the Pennsylvania Railroad system, including the lines east and west of Pittsburgh, show that a total of 152,456 employees subscribed to the second Liberty Loan, taking altogether \$9,051,700.

Adolph Segal, of Philadelphia, who said he has New York, Philadelphia, and Wilmington capital, told Mayor Lawson he planned to erect the largest sugar refinery in the world here, with 1000 homes for its workers, and, as a side issue, the largest apartment house in the country.

Delaware College Department of Engineering, under the direction of Dean A. R. Cullimore, is considering the establishment of two schools, one at Newark, and one in Wilmington; to train conscripted men of the second and following drafts, in wireless and buzzer work, to the end that such men be certified to the army as capable operators.

An interesting new feature at the Women's College, Newark, is the introduction of chorus singing. The need for this has long been felt, and the students are enthusiastic over the arrangements made. Mr. Leslie T. Carpenter, of Wilmington, began a series of lessons on Wednesday last, and each Wednesday hereafter the student body will have a lesson held in the chapel.

FREE OF CHARGE

Any adult suffering from cough, cold or any bronchitis, is invited to call at drug store of the Middletown Drug Co., and get absolutely free, a sample bottle of BOOCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP, a soothing and healing remedy for all lung troubles, which has a successful record of fifty years. Gives patient a good night's rest free from coughing, with free expectoration in the morning. Regular sizes, 25 and 75 cents. For sale in all civilized countries.

Farms for Sale!

Acres	Price
350	\$22,000
349	15,000
116	8,500
99	10,000
132	7,000
202	10,000
200	20,000
130	3,300
205	10,000
97	7,500
158	8,500
400	18,000
280	18,200
132	6,000
120	10,000
273	21,800
132	9,250
350	12,000
200	8,000
100	7,000
76	3,000
150	16,000
273	10,000
540	15,000
380	30,000
160	13,000
25	2,500
61	7,000
137	5,000
137	12,000

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for you from our prime choice beef. The first mouthful you take will prove to you that there is a wide difference between ours and ordinary meats although there is no difference in price. Why not get the most in quality as well as quantity for your money. Order a steak to-day and you'll be doing just that.

LEWIS' MEAT MARKET

Phone 86.

Why Gates Half-Sole Fires Outware Ordinary Tires

Here is the vital part to you—the tread of the Gates Half Sole Tire is made out of such exceedingly tough, resilient, elastic rubber that it is nearly impossible for even the sharpest stone to injure it—this means that it will wear far better than any tire you have ever used before.

Besides—they cost a great deal less—and remember there is no expense for putting them on.

The Half Sole Fires are guaranteed to run

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B. F. Gallagher
Middletown, Del.

agent for the International Rubber Co. will be glad to receive orders from automobile owners.

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NORTH BROAD STREET,
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FOR SALE—Wagons and dearborns.
J. C. GREEN.

FOR SALE.—Four burner, gasoline stove in good condition. Will be sold cheap. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE—Two horse-power International gasoline engine, in good condition. Will be sold cheap. Apply to THIS OFFICE.

FOR RENT.—Rooms for light house keeping, with heat and electric lights.
MISS ELLA STAATS.

WANTED.—Horse-shoer and blacksmith for country work. Apply to ADAM GOSS, Brandywine Springs Shop, Residence on premises.

FOR SALE—Pure S. C. White Leghorn Cockerels. 250—286 egg strain. Prices \$3 and \$5.

Henry C. Webb,
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Lehigh Nut, Stove and Egg Co. stored under cover for immediate delivery. We have just received our new Timothy Seed. Buy old when you can get the new at the same price. Phone 5. Jesse L. Shepherd.

Cold Weather Clothes

Heavy Suits, \$10 to \$15
Dress-up Suits, \$15 to \$40
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Heavy Reefers, \$5 to \$10
Heavy Mackinaws, \$5 to \$12
Sheep Lined, \$8 to \$12
Heavy Underwear, 75c. to \$5
Heavy Caps, 50c. to \$2.50
Heavy Shoes, \$4 to \$8.50

Every Dept. crowded with the Latest and Best for Men and Boys, Young Men and Little Boys.

Come in and look us over and get what you want at the old prices, as all duplicates cost more money.

Mullin's Home Store

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WILMINGTON

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE



It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON
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HORSES, CATTLE, SHOATS, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, BUCKLES, ETC.

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT MY PLACE IN GALENA, MD. SATURDAY, NOV. 24TH, 1917 beginning at 10 a. m. sharp.

75 HEAD OF CATTLE consisting of 25 Friesian Doves 20 Springers, 20 Dorset Horns and 30 Jersey Heifers, a few of which are 3 years old. These fresh cows are as good as can be found for sale.

100 Shoats and Pigs weighing from 20 to 100 pounds. Most of them are very fine.

I WILL ALSO SELL 4 PAIR OF Good, Sound, Well-Made Mules 5 and 6 years old.

I will sell cattle at about 12 o'clock after selling shoats, etc. Will sell mules and horses last after I finish selling cattle.

ALSO 1 GOOD SECOND-HAND FORD CAR If you want to buy or sell any stock, this is the place to come. Terms Cash Sale, rain or shine. S. G. CALDWELL.

My next sale will be Dec. 8th

EDW. G. WALLS
1887

\$20

Is our price for your choice of MEN'S and YOUNG MEN'S

Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats

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Plenty of Belted Back Cheviots, as well as Fancy Fabrics

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MAIN STREET

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EVERY man who has seen our Suits this fall has been enthusiastic about their splendid style.

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NOW there are scores more suits here awaiting your choice—each one with some one thing different than the other; English tendencies are emphasized in one; American designs are most strongly featured in another—and dozens of models that appeal to the man who wants a conservative style.

\$15.00 \$16.50 \$18.00 \$20.00

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Overcoats

Overcoats for young men! Latest styles—first class materials well made in every detail—prices lowest in town!

Satisfaction is certain for the man who wears furnishings from this store.

Shirts Ties Hose
\$1 to \$3. 25c to \$1. 15c to 75c

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Shoes

All can save money, ladies, gentlemen and children by buying their shoes of us. All leathers, styles and sizes, at prices that will surprise you.

These are Hats that you like to wear—they feel good on your head.

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Short & Walls Lumber Co.
Phone 40 Middletown, Del.

NOTICE!

Estate of Edward Manlove Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Edward Manlove late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Martin B. Burris on the Twenty-third day of August A. D. 1917 and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Administrator without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are requested to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Administrator on or before the Twenty-third day of August A. D. 1918, or abide by the law in this behalf.

Address
Martin B. Burris, Esq.
Middletown, Del.
Administrator

each, Del.—"I had a com-
from overwork, so
CARL was a com-
1917, from
fact,

W. L. Douglas Shoes

\$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00

For 32 years W. L. Douglas' name has stood for highest standard of quality for the price. This name and

THE RETAIL PRICE

stamped on the bottom of every shoe guarantees full value and protects the wearer against high prices for inferior Shoes.

They are the best known shoes in the world

Our present stock we bought last year and we give you last year's values at last year's prices.

JAMES J. ROSS, President. WM. DENNEY Secretary and Treasury

—INCORPORATED 1847—

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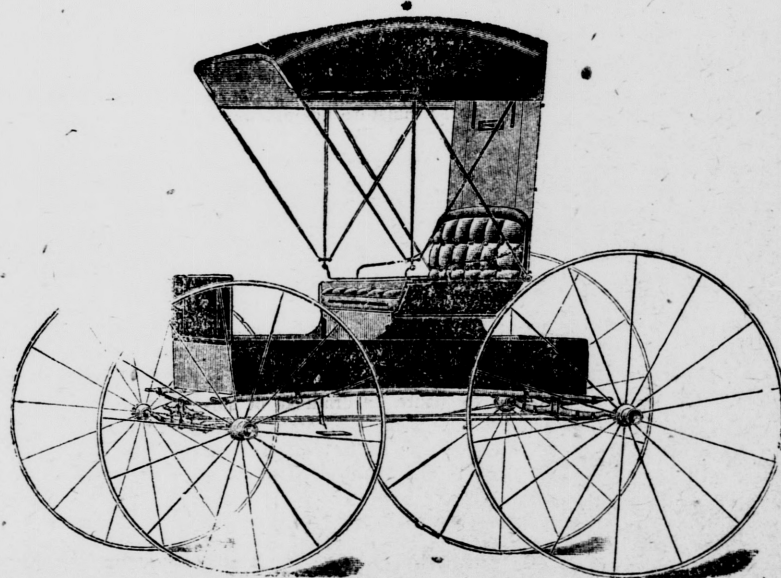
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MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

Published Every Saturday
Middletown, N. J.

Life of Helen and Warren

By MABEL
HERBERT URNAER

Originator of "Their Married Life," Author of "The Journal of a Neglected Wife," "The Woman Alone," Etc.

HELEN HAS AN EVENTFUL EVENING OF STRANGE AND UNNERVING ADVENTURES

(Copyright, 1917, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)



Mabel Herbert Urner

"Stop at the first subway station," instructed Warren, as he sprang into the cab and slammed the door after him.

"Oh, if we only got off before that phone rang! I'll feel so awkward going there alone," Helen drew her evening wrap closer about her bare shoulders.

"You've never met her," he said impatiently. "Explain that I had a long-distance call at the last moment and had to go back to the office to send off some papers. Don't let them wait dinner—I'll be there as soon as I can."

Here the taxi drew up, Warren sprang out, repeated the address, "27 East—street," to the driver, waved his hat to Helen, and disappeared down the subway steps.

Speeding on, Helen shrank farther back in the seclusion of the cab, intent on the ordeal before her. Although Mr. Gardner, who was one of Warren's clients, had dined with them several months before, Helen had never met Mrs. Gardner, which increased the awkwardness of her going alone.

That they were wealthy she knew, but she was not prepared for the pretentious mansion before which the cab finally stopped.

The massive bronze doors were opened by a gold-laced footman, and Helen found herself in a magnificent hallway hung with tapestries.

Warren had said that the Gardners lived rather well, but this palatial grandeur was most disconcerting.

Relieved of her wraps, with confused uncertainty Helen made her way up the marble staircase, at the top of which stood another liveried servant.

In the white and gold room beyond were a number of guests, the women brilliantly gowned. Anxiously Helen looked about for Mr. Gardner, her color deepening as she waited in shrinking embarrassment.

As another couple entered, the hostess, a tall woman in a marvelous jeweled gown, detached herself from a chattering group and came forward. She greeted the newcomers, and then turned to Helen, extending her hand with murmured formality and a look of puzzled inquiry.

"Mr. Curtis," stammering, "just as we started Mr. Curtis had a long-distance call from Washington, and had to go back to the office. He said he knew you'd pardon him—he'll be here before dinner's over."

"Oh, certainly," vaguely, passing on to greet other guests.

Everyone seemed to know everyone else. Only Helen stood in isolated conspicuousness. From the invitation she had thought it was to be an informal dinner party with only a few guests, but there were at least 50 people here now.

Talking with a group under a glittering chandelier, Mrs. Gardner kept glancing toward her. There was a hostility about her, almost hostility, in her gaze. Was it because of Warren's delay?

Now she had moved toward the door and was speaking to the footman. Instantly the man shot Helen a swift, suspicious glance.

What did it mean? What kind of a hostess was Mrs. Gardner so to isolate any one of her guests?

Here two servants entered, each with a large silver tray laden with cocktails. Not wishing to seem more conspicuous by refusing, Helen took one of the glasses, her hand trembling as she lifted it from the tray.

She was quiveringly conscious that the doorman was watching her, and one of the guests to whom Mrs. Gardner was talking now glanced at her curiously. Flamingly bewildered and indignant, Helen stood in helpless confusion.

When the glasses were collected, returning hers untouched to the tray, she asked with low-voiced intensity, "Isn't Mr. Gardner here?"

The man stared, then passed on with a haughty, "I do not know, madam."

As he left the room he was stopped by the doorman. For a moment they stood in whispered conversation, and Helen, with anguished self-consciousness, knew that it was of her they were speaking.

The situation was unbearable. She would wait for Warren in the dressing room. She would make him take her home. Not even at the risk of estranging an influential client would she dine at this house.

With averted eyes Helen crossed the room, flamingly conscious of the curious glances that followed her. The attendant stood stiffly motionless as she passed him, but when she reached the stairs he was beside her.

"Pardon me, madam. Is there anything you wish?"

"I shall wait downstairs for my husband."

"Oh, I guess not," with a sneer, his respectful servility falling from him like a mask. "You're not expecting anybody here."

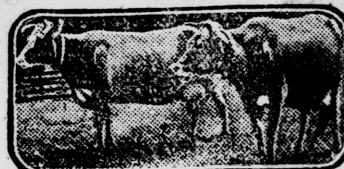
"What do you mean?" paled Helen.

Then, impelled by an unreasoning fear, she flew down the stairs and into the dressing room, but the man was close behind.

Pushing ahead, he spoke to the maid in voluble French. Then in brutal English, "Give her her things—and see that she takes nothing else."

The staring insolently, brought her will's wraps, which the flunkie Germany, running his hand in the satin pocket of her

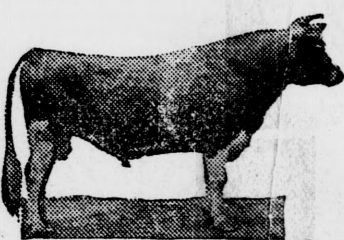
DAIRY



DEMAND FOR DAIRY ANIMALS

Time Has Never Existed When Greater Profit From Dairying Was at Hand Than Now.

While it is useless to preach "save your cows and heifer calves" when it is impossible to do so, yet the time has never existed when greater profit from dairying was at hand than now, and the owners of profitable producing cows must reap a reward. There is an unprecedented demand for dairy



Blooded Jersey Bull.

cattle in many sections of our country right now, so that wisdom and foresight would suggest a close scanning of the herd with a view to the use of sires of record that profitable producers may be obtained even from ordinary producers.

Regardless of price that may be obtainable for grain and hay, the soil must not be robbed for temporary gain. We must believe in the eternity of things and keep up the productive power of the soil, else starvation may stalk the earth. There is no question of the inevitability of dairying in the scheme of profitable agriculture.—W. E. Skinner, Secretary of National Dairy Council.

BUTTER WITH CHEESY TASTE

Trouble Usually Due to Decomposition of Curd—Develops Frequently Where Salt Is Low.

Cheese taste in butter is usually due to a decomposition of curd. It is most likely to appear in butter made from cream which has become too sour or it may also be due to failure to wash the buttermilk and curd from the butter after churning. It seems to develop more frequently in butter which is low in salt.

If it has been the practice to allow the cream to become quite sour before churning, churning before so much acid has developed may help to remedy the trouble. When churning has been completed, draw off all of the buttermilk then add to the butter in the churn an amount of water equal to that of the buttermilk. The temperature of the water should be about two degrees less than that of the buttermilk. Give the churn several revolutions in order to rinse the butter thoroughly and then draw off the water. This removes the surplus buttermilk and curd in the butter. It is also a good practice to strain the cream as it is poured into the churn. Some curd will be removed in this way.

ROOTS GOOD FOR DAIRY COW

Owing to High Percentage of Water in Them Large Quantity Must Be Fed Every Day.

Roots are good feed for dairy cattle, but owing to the high percentage of water in them—from 87 to 90 percent—a large quantity must be fed daily if these are to take the place of the grain ration. Roots may be fed in almost unlimited quantity without danger to the animals. These are like grass in summer, but in feeding economy must be considered. In general from 6 to 8 pounds of roots should be fed for every three pounds of milk. But, where roots bring a high price on the market, it may often be profitable to sell these and to buy grain.

As a rule two feeds a day are sufficient. For the very highest possible production, it may be advisable to feed often, but if the cows are given feed that they can clean up twice a day, they will usually be contented between meals.

GRAIN MIXTURE FOR WINTER

Ground Barley, Oats, Bran and Oil Meal Should Be Furnished in Addition to Alfalfa.

For cows on winter feed a grain mixture consisting of 35 pounds of ground barley, 35 pounds of ground oats, 20 pounds of bran, and ten pounds of oil meal fed at the rate of one pound to each cow for each three or four pounds of milk she produces daily in addition to all the clover and alfalfa hay she will clean up without any waste will prove a good one. Feed grain and hay each twice daily, morning and evening, and at noon let the cows have access to such amounts of barley or oat straw as they may desire for extra filler. The plan of feeding each cow grain according to the amount of milk she produces is the proper one to follow.

For the Fed Calf.

Two pounds of grain when fed with skim milk or buttermilk will take the place of one pound of buttermilk for raising calves. A pound of buttermilk will sell for 20 cents and two pounds of grain will cost about 3 or 4 cents.

Calves Nibble Hay.

When only a few days of age calves will begin to nibble hay if it is within reach. It is preferable to feed timothy for the first two or three months after which alfalfa or clover hay will give better satisfaction.

GREAT LOSS OF BEE COLONIES IN WINTER



ORCHARD IS IDEAL PLACE FOR BEE COLONIES.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The beekeepers of the United States lose at least one-tenth of their colonies of bees every winter. This is a minimum loss, which is frequently increased to one-half and sometimes more in certain sections. This decrease is largely due to carelessness or to lack of knowledge, and it is entirely practical to reduce it to less than one per cent, the small loss covering various accidents which cannot be foreseen.

An industry which can survive in the face of such a decrease must have great possibilities for commercial advancement when the loss is properly reduced.

The causes of the death of individual bees or of a colony of bees in winter, during unusual accidents, are only two in number: (1) Inadequate stores and (2) excessive heat production. The numerous factors usually given in the literature on the subject as entirely distinct fall into these two classes, except for some that are usually given which the authors do not believe to be operative.

Excessive Heat Generation.

It was first shown by specialists of the United States department of agriculture that at hive temperatures between 57 and 69 degrees Fahrenheit, a normal broodless colony of bees does not form a cluster, but the bees remain inactive on the combs. When the temperature of the air immediately surrounding the bees (not the temperature of the air inside the hive) falls to 57 degrees Fahrenheit or lower, they form a cluster and those in the center begin to generate heat by muscular activity, while those in the outer portion serve as insulators by crowding close together, usually with their heads toward the center of the cluster.

The innermost portion rapidly acquires a temperature considerably higher than that of the air about the bees before clustering was necessary, often going to 90 degrees Fahrenheit in normal colonies and higher in abnormal ones. The number of bees engaged in heat production increases as the outer temperature falls and the insulating zone is consequently decreased in thickness but becomes more compact. The entire cluster becomes smaller as the outer temperature falls.

Necessity of Packing.

If bees can be kept in an environment such that the temperature of the air immediately surrounding them is 57 degrees Fahrenheit, or slightly above, they are saved much unnecessary and unprofitable labor. To the theoretical objection that bees need exercise, it is necessary only to state that the authors have so wintered bees in a cellar as well as outdoors with wonderfully successful results. If bees are kept in a cellar under the best conditions the results are excellent, but it is not proposed to discuss this more complicated phase of the subject here. If wintered outside in a packing case with abundant insulation, any heat generated escapes slowly, and the temperature of the air in the hive rarely falls below 55 degrees Fahrenheit. If infrequently protected, the temperature of the hive cannot be kept so high and the bees must generate much more heat. In single-walled hives it is common for the temperature of the air around the cluster to fall to freezing or lower, in which event the bees generate an excessive amount of heat and perhaps die when they are no longer capable of the necessary muscular activity. The necessity of packing is thus made clear, and in any locality in which the outer temperature often falls to 40 degrees Fahrenheit, or below, it is desirable to protect bees to conserve their vitality. If the temperature should fall to 40 degrees Fahrenheit only a few times during the winter, this would not be serious enough to make insulation necessary.

FARM HORSE WORKED TO UTMOST CAPACITY

Wise Use of Animal Is of Vital Concern to Farmer, Says Agricultural Department.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The horse that works 1,000 hours a year and costs \$100 for feed, shelter, etc., is cheaper than the horse that costs but \$75 for keep and works but 500 hours. The former costs but 10 cents per hour worked, while the latter costs 15 cents. Wise use of the farm horse to his fullest working capacity is thus of vital concern to the farmer, according to the United States department of agriculture, which has just issued, "The Farm Horse and Cattle," a booklet dealing with the records of the farm horse in Illinois.

In Illinois, the average farm horse shows a record of 1,000 hours a year, and costs \$100 for feed, shelter, etc., while the average farm horse in the United States shows a record of 500 hours a year and costs \$75 for keep and works but 500 hours. The former costs but 10 cents per hour worked, while the latter costs 15 cents.

Mating Turkeys.

Fifteen turkey hens can safely be mated to a vigorous tom. If 25 or 30 hens are kept, two toms should not be allowed to run with them at the same time, but one should be confined one day and the other the next.

Best Storage for Apples.

About the same conditions for successfully storing potatoes in winter will answer for apples, though apples may be kept nearer the freezing point without injury than potatoes can.

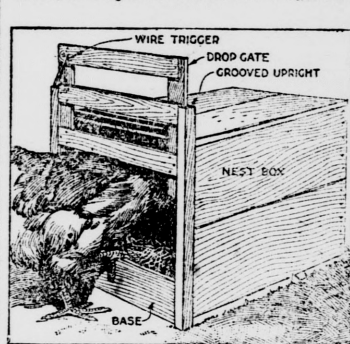
POULTRY FACTS



BOX USEFUL FOR TRAP NEST

In Arrangement Shown in Illustration Gate Is Raised Slightly as Hen Is Entering.

Poultry raisers find a trap nest useful, and one can be made quickly by fitting an old packing box with a suitable sliding gate. In the arrangement shown, the gate is raised slightly as the hen enters the nest box, releasing the spring and causing the gate to drop, writes A. J. Call of Hartsville, Mass., in Popular Mechanics Magazine.



Automatic Trap Nest.

Gate and spring can be adjusted to various sized breeds of poultry. The two grooved uprights can be cut from flooring and the other wooden strips made from laths or wooden strips. The trigger is made of wire.

CHANGE RATIOS OF CHICKS

Suitable Mixture Recommended for Youngster of Four Weeks—Variety Is Needed.

Chick feeds, as usually made up, are for small chicks only. A normal chick of four weeks old has in a large measure outgrown chick feed. At this age, if not already started on something coarser, a mixture something like the following should be fed: One hundred pounds of chick feed, 25 pounds of whole wheat, 25 pounds of coarse cracked corn or kafir corn. In a week or two the per cent of chick feed can be reversed and soon entirely omitted.

The important thing is to change feeds gradually and let the period of change last over a week or two. Do not try to make the change by giving occasional feeds, as, say, all whole wheat; rather mix the wheat in, as indicated in the above formula. Any one grain fed alone is not sufficiently balanced to produce proper growth, and, on the other hand, is so concentrated in certain food elements as to be detrimental to proper digestion.

MALES FIGHT MORE OR LESS

When Yarded Together There Is Sure to Be Some Scraping—Old Bird Maintains Peace.

When cockerels are yarded together they are sure to fight more or less, especially toward the natural mating and breeding season. If they haven't enough vigor and vim to scrap they aren't of much value as breeders.

On a farm where many game chickens were raised the matured young male birds were kept in small flocks, half a dozen or so in each yard. To prevent any serious injury an old male was confined with the youngsters in each yard. Ordinarily he didn't bother them, but if they started trouble among themselves he was in the midst in a hurry.

He was simply bound to maintain peace among them if he had to fight for it. His action soon frightened them out of their mimic war.

The plan would probably prove as effective with other breeds. If any youngster had the temerity to dispute the "boss" he would probably soon get the conceit knocked out of him.

PULLETS GIVEN FREE RANGE

Although Fowls Will Gather Bugs and Worms They Must Be Given Succulent Green Food.

If the pullets are given free range they will gather bugs, worms and green food and get sufficient exercise to keep them healthy, but it is a serious mistake to think that because a young chicken picks up a great deal while roaming about the farm it does not need other food. Animal foods and succulent green food must be supplemented by some form of grain to produce satisfactory results.

PREPARE DUCKS FOR MARKET

When Fowls Reach Two Pounds in Weight Confine Them and Feed Fattening Rations.

When the ducks reach two pounds in weight or over if you wish to sell them as broilers confine them for a week and feed them all the corn meal mash or wet cracked corn they will eat. One can ship them alive or dressed, as he prefers. Usually more money is realized in selling them dressed.

Gains From Charcoal.

Experiments with fattening fowls and turkeys have shown that those having charcoal made much greater gains than those not receiving it.

Keep the Hens Busy.

Keep the hens busy where you want them to be. Dig up the ground, give them a dust heap to revel in, a sand heap to scratch in, and food for the working for it.

Male birds are not necessary for the flock to continue egg-laying.

37% More For Your Money
Get the Genuine
HILL'S CASCARA QUININE
No advance in price for this 30-year-old remedy—15c for 24 tablets—Some cold tablets now 30c for 24 tablets—Figured on proportionate cost per tablet, you save 95c when you buy Hill's—Cures Cold in 24 hours—grip in 3 days—Money back if fails. 24 Tablets for 25c. At any Drug Store.

Higher Authority.

"Mr. Brown is outside," said the new office boy. "Shall I show him in?"

"Not on your life!" exclaimed the junior partner. "I owe him ten dollars."

"Show him in," calmly said the senior member of the firm. "He owes me twenty-five dollars."—Harper's Monthly.

Long Distance Cry.

Mamma—Now be a good little girl and stop crying.

Ruth (three years old)—Me won't stop crying till papa hears me.

Mamma—But he can't hear you; he's in New York.

Ruth—Don't me'll dest have to cwy frou ze telephone.

SWAMP-ROOT FOR KIDNEY AILMENTS

There is only one medicine that really stands out pre-eminent as a medicine for curable ailments of the kidneys, liver and bladder.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root stands the highest for the reason that it has proven to be just the remedy needed in thousands upon thousands of distressing cases. Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription for special diseases, makes friends quickly because its mild and immediate effect is soon realized in most cases. It is a gentle, healing vegetable compound.

Start treatment at once. Sold at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

FAULT-FINDING BAD HABIT

Is King of Indoor Sports But Causes Others Displeasure and Gains Critic Nothing.

Fault-finding is perhaps the king of indoor sports. Or should it be catalogued as the queen? It is one of the simplest of pleasures. There are millions of people who think they can display their superior taste or knowledge by finding fault.

The coffee is not right. My taste about coffee, therefore, is superior and more delicate than that of others. There is something lacking in the decorations or the furniture. My judgment, therefore, is somewhat superior to the other man's.

This habit of fault-finding is a most disagreeable one—first, that it grows unless effort is made to overcome it, declares a writer in the Milwaukee Journal. It never appears to occur to fault-finders that they themselves may be lacking in taste or ability.

What is the need, anyway, of dampening the pleasures of others in their possessions or actions? One almost always can find something to commend. And if there is nothing whatever, one would be well to be gentle in criticism, or else say nothing. There are countless little things we may wish were different, but it is not good to keep pointing them out. Silence about trifling things that one does not like is a virtue.

Let us guard our tongues against useless fault-finding. Let us trim ourselves to the best model we can find and remember we are not responsible for the conduct or the works of the world at large. The world may be wrong sometimes. But it may frequently be right when we think it wrong. And we ourselves have no claim to perfectness in judgment or taste.

From Florida.
Sulf Case—Ever travel South?
Alligator Bag—Sure thing; that was my old home, you know.

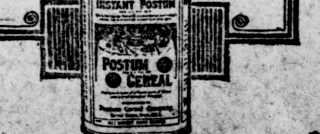
"In most cases of Dyspepsia Coffee Does Not Agree"

says a well known authority.

Many who use coffee—not knowing that it aggravates stomach troubles—could still enjoy a delicious hot table beverage and escape coffee's effects by a change to the wholesome, pure cereal drink—

POSTUM

"There's a Reason"



MCCLELLAN, ALA.

Oct. 24, 1917.

Uncle—Am well and getting along all right, but pretty cool here at night. I was transferred to the Depot Brigade and from there to the Motor Section of the 104 Ammunition train, and am now Assistant to the Supply Officer of this unit. We all have motor cars and do not have to walk and carry the little gun now. I am in the Headquarters company and there are ten of us in there, but only three Sergeants, the others are chauffeurs. We have three motorcycles and one car in the Headquarters, Co., and I have a motorcycle with a side car and a man to run it. Pretty soft for that part.

Major Jacobs, from Newark, is the commanding officer, and I know him pretty well, that is how I came to get in here. There are only four companies in the motor section and their duty is to carry the ammunition from the rear up to the point back of the line where they distribute it, or distributing point it is called, and I am a Sergeant, or agent of the Major and represent him at all times in active service and go forward by motorcycle to see the officer the ammunition is to be given to and see that it is turned over and signed for, so that it is not very dangerous and not hard work either. I went over to see John W. Wright but could not find him. We are about one half mile apart now but on the same road, so we can see each other often. He is well and getting along all right. Could not find anything about Xpress, but will let you know as soon as I can. If you have an old blanket or quilt you are not using please send it to me, as it is pretty cool here at night now, and we have not received our stores yet. We are to get 180 men from Camp Dix to-morrow in our command and don't know if any from home will be with them or not. Received the paper this morning. They look good to me. Would like to see Middletown about now and the standpoint. Love to all,

SERGT. D. B. GALLAGHER,
104 Ammunition Train,
Camp McClellan,
Annisston, Ala.
Motor Section Headquarters.

TOWNSEND

Delmar, are visiting their parents here.

Mrs. Margaret Hickman, of Port Penn, visited Mrs. Malcolm Naylor the past week.

Mrs. James Collins and Mrs. E. S. Jones, of Middletown, spent Monday with Mrs. D. B. Jones.

Frank Collins, of Wilmington, spent the week-end with his grandparents, B. G. Lockerman and wife.

Mrs. Amanda Quillian is spending a fortnight with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Florence Finley, in Washington.

Messrs. Vernon Watts and Pierce Watts spent the week-end with their parents, Samuel Watts and family.

Mrs. James Watts, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Watts, of Cecilton, Md., spent Sunday with Samuel Watts and family.

Bishop Kinsman will preach in St. Mary's Chapel, Sunday, Nov. 25th, at 3 o'clock. A special invitation is extended to all.

Rev. Warren Burr having misfortuneately made a misstep on election day spraining his ankle has been confined to his room for the past two weeks, but he is now improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Naylor gave a dinner to some friends from town Sunday. The guests were: James Carpenter, Jr., J. A. Hart, Jr., and wife, Lester Daniels, Ethel Daniels, Dallas Hart, Rena Staats and Karlene Hart.

At the annual contest at the teachers New Castle County Institute held at A. L. Day, on Oct. 24th, Miss Clara Unruh won the silver cup for the most proficient spelling in the grammar school of Townsend High School.

THEIR FIRST MEETING

The first meeting of the New Castle County Conference of the Delaware Branch National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association will be held in the Forest Presbyterian Church this town, on Saturday, Nov. 24th. Such eminent speakers as Thomas Smith A. M. Ph. D., Mrs. Frederic Schoff, National President of the Association, Mrs. Walter E. Greenwood, Dr. Samuel C. Mitchell, of Delaware College and others will make addresses on this occasion.

This will be the first meeting of the New Castle County Association, and those in charge of the program are putting forth their best efforts to have delegates present from all of the Associations throughout the county.

The public is cordially invited to attend the morning session which begins at 9:45 o'clock and the afternoon session at 1:30.

The program follows:
MORNING SESSION 9:45 O'CLOCK
Star Spangled Banner.

Invocation, Rev. Francis H. Moore.
Welcome Greeting, Mrs. Edward Ladley, President local P. T. Assn.

Remarks, Mrs. Garrett S. Harrington, Delaware State President.

Report of Parent-Teacher activities, Mr. Cuba, Del. Miss Katherine L. Hall.

Report of National Convention, Mrs. John B. Claver, County Delegate.

Music.
Address, Prof. A. R. Spaid, State Commissioner of Education.

Message from Chester County, Pa., Mrs. Walter E. Greenwood.

Music.
Address, Dr. Samuel C. Mitchell, President Delaware College.

Recess, 12:15 to 1:30 P. M.
AFTERNOON SESSION

Singing, My Tribute.
Address, Mrs. Frederic Schoff, National President.

Address, The Home's Responsibility in the Education of Its Children, Andrew Thomas Smith, A. M., Ph. D., State University, West Chester, Pa.

Music.
Address, Ford J. Scott, Superintendent of Schools.

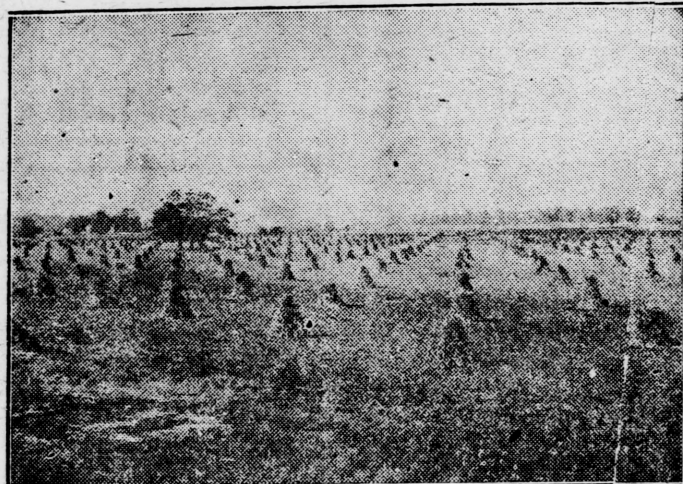
WATER FOR CROPS

Absence of Air, Bacteria, Moisture and Plant Food in the Soil Limit the Growth of Crops.

The Physical Composition of the Soil is Changed by Lime so That Cultivation is More Effective in Bringing About the Conditions Necessary to Control the Supply of Soil Moisture and for the Production of Good Crops.

Wet and dry seasons are the course of nature, but she distributes them with a rough hand. It takes the skill of man to temper her prodigality and tide over her niggardliness by art. Moisture first, last and always is the need of the crop. Water in plenty for

A WELL TILLED FIELD OF CORN.



FEW FIELDS ARE TOO WELL SUPPLIED WITH HUMUS TO BE IMPROVED BY A WINTER COVERING OF SOME CROP.

the growing plant, sunshine without drought, is the promise of its maturing. A farmer must be weatherwise and have judgment to steer between the disappointments of the seasons. Our weather service helps the judicious, who never forget in all their use of it, both in the success and in the failure of predictions, that it is "Old Probabilities" after all. The wise keep track of averages as well as of the days and remember how much their crops measured each year, with rainfalls above and below the mean of 40 inches. Some men do well, largely by doing the weather. Keep your eye on them; they love to tell what they know. Diligent till-

des it instead of breaking and crumbing it, there is but one remedy for this condition, and that is a chemical one—a lime treatment. The amount of lime to use is in proportion to the stickiness of the soil and greater than what would be needed for merely sweetening it. The kind of lime is also important, and all students and teachers of the subject are agreed that only burned lime answers the purpose. Practical experience has shown that the chemically hydrated form is most effective.

The Effect of Lime in Different Soils. To the practical man it may look contradictory that the same chemical

WINTER VETCH AT MARYLAND EXPERIMENT STATION FARM.



MAKES A GOOD GREEN MANURE CROP AND THRIVES BEST ON ALKALINE SOILS WELL INOCULATED.

age stands for two things—air for plant roots and soil bacteria, drainage for excessive water and husbanding of sparse moisture against wasteful evaporation. Plowing and clod breaking provide for aeration and drainage in favorable soils well situated. Cultivating, mulching and rolling protect the surface from excessive evaporation. In dry weather damp earth is always found nearer to the surface, the crumblier, finer and even-er this is.

Assist Nature to Control the Supply of Soil Moisture.

But the lay of the land may not be enough to insure its drainage of surplus water. Then it becomes necessary to help out with ditching and tiling. Again, it is often steep to a degree; that moderate rains run off before the water is properly absorbed

which softens a sticky soil will bind a sandy one. And yet this is true. But it will not seem strange if you remember that that is what lime does in making mortar. This reflection will also lead you to see again that here, although pulverized limestone is often recommended. In a sandy soil the lime dressing should be hardly as great as might be necessary to sweeten it thoroughly. Its advantage over ground limestone will then be appreciated.

PLAN YOUR GARDEN.

Vegetables grow rapidly and need plenty of available plant food, and garden soils become acid. Do not leave it until too late to get your supply of lime, fertilizers and manure for next spring.

Harry Smith
Up-to-date
Plumbing,
Steam Fitting,
Pump Repairing, &c.
A share of your patronage is solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.
100 N. 2nd Street, DEL.

Owen T. Chance
Contracting
HOUSE PAINTER
Middletown, Delaware
Estimates Given. Your Work Solicited
NOTE—As a resident and taxpayer of Middletown, I feel that I am entitled to estimates on local work.
PHONE 117-3
All Work Guaranteed

GOOD BUSINESS SCRAPS
THE UNPROFITABLE MACHINE

Put the Dairy on a Business Basis. Weed Out the "Boarder." "Grade up" the Herd by Pure Bred Stock and Feed Balanced Rations.

The dairy now is a prime factor of importance. No branch of farming is more fundamentally sound than dairy farming, though it is often true that the returns from this business are not sufficient to warrant the investment, material and labor charges. The reasons why this is true are numerous, and some of them are in the farmer's own backyard.

The Dairy Cow is a Machine. The dairy cow is a machine bought and sold by the farmer to manufacture milk from hay and grain. Unfortunately the production value of each one of these machines is different. For this reason each machine must be tried and its standard determined to learn whether it will turn out milk at a profit or a loss.

Estimates made by the New York State College of Agriculture show very clearly that the average cow is not an efficient machine. Her annual product is worth \$66.09 and the annual cost of maintaining \$61.85 exclusive of labor. This shows that the return on a man's labor for caring for her is only \$4.25 a year. Hence a man keeping 30 cows—and that is a good sized herd—would receive only \$127.50, a little over \$10 a month, or less than the lowest paid boy's wages on the farm. If a manufacturer had such machines in his factory he would scrap them with as little delay as possible.

Use a Dairy Scales and Babcock Test. The farmer feels that he cannot afford to beef his cows, but he must do something to raise the average of milk production in his herd.

He should put his dairy on a business basis and determine what each cow is doing for him and then weed out the poor animals. The use of the milk scales and the Babcock test are indispensable to success in dairying. Along this line much credit is due our agricultural experiment station in assisting to organize "cow testing associations." Where such organizations have been formed great assistance has been rendered the farmer by putting his dairy business on a sound and more profitable basis.

"Grade up" the Herd with Pure Bred Stock. Good business, that's the first and last principle, and it includes in its curriculum "grading up" the herd with a pure bred bull or by the purchase of pure bred animals. Grade cows may be good, but they are never as good as pure bred animals and the calves of a pure bred dam from a pure bred sire are always more valuable in the market.

Feed Animals for Profit. The foregoing is all spoken with the assumption that properly balanced rations are fed, because there is nothing which will swallow profits quicker than poor feeding, especially now while feeds are so high. Every man keeping any kind of animals should inform himself about balanced rations. The Agricultural Experiment Station and farm papers will gladly co-operate with you in making up rations.

SPECIAL CARE OF GLITS.

When prices for pork rose about a year ago many farmers took advantage of the condition and sold a good portion of their stock, including brood sows. It is not likely that any such wholesale slaughter will occur this year, because much interest has been focused on the hog as an economical means of utilizing wastes. There is a sharp demand for weaned pigs by small farmers, people of rural communities and suburbanites. To encourage pork production many boards of health have allowed the backyard pig pen to return for the duration of the war, not, however, without some restrictions.

It is time now to separate the sows intended to hold over for breeding from the rest of the herd. Young glits intended for breeding stock will make practically the same growth and frame development from now on as if fed on a limited grain ration. They will not be in that fine condition desired for market, yet they will be in better condition for farrowing and the cost of feeding will be reduced.

It would be well to separate more than is desired to winter, not only to allow a further selection, but because the growing demand for weaned pigs and pork products will warrant breeding in a greater number.

SAVE LIQUID MANURE.

Remember that liquid manure contains 60 per cent of the plant food value of manure. It is most economically conserved by the use of liberal quantities of litter and small amounts of acid phosphates or gypsum used in the stables.

FEED GARDEN WASTES TO POULTRY.

Use waste leaves of cabbage and any beets unfit for the table for forage for poultry. It is worth while to store any left over beets for winter forage for chicks.

Dr. L. Randolph Outten
DENTIST
In Townsend every Tuesday and Friday from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

A Letter From Washington

The Food Administrator Writes Us:

"The use of baking powder breads made of corn and other coarse flours instead of patent wheat flour is recommended by the Conservation Division of the Food Administration. The wheat needed for export is thus conserved, and at the same time healthful food for our own people is provided. The circulation of recipes providing for these uses would be of assistance in carrying out our plans."

The following recipes for Corn Bread and Rye Rolls save wheat flour and make attractive and wholesome food for every day when made with

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

CORN BREAD

1 1/2 cups corn meal
1/2 cup flour
1 level teaspoon Royal Baking Powder
1 tablespoon sugar
1 teaspoon salt
1 1/2 cups milk
2 tablespoons shortening

Mix thoroughly dry ingredients; add milk and melted shortening; beat well; pour into well greased pan and bake in hot oven about 25 minutes.

Our red, white and blue booklet "Best War Time Recipes" containing additional similar recipes sent free on request. Address Royal Baking Powder Company, Dept. H, 135 William Street, New York.

RYE ROLLS

2 cups rye flour
1/2 cup flour
1 level teaspoon Royal Baking Powder
1/2 cup milk
1/2 tablespoon shortening

Sift dry ingredients together; add milk and melted shortening. Knead on floured board; shape into rolls. Put into greased pan and allow to stand in warm place 20 to 25 minutes. Bake in moderate oven 25 to 30 minutes.

PROCLAMATION

STATE OF DELAWARE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
JOHN G. TOWNSEND, JR., GOVERNOR OF DELAWARE.

To All Persons to Whom These Presents Shall Come, Greeting:

WHEREAS, An election was held in New Castle County, Delaware, the City of Wilmington, comprising one of the Local Option Districts under the Constitution of the State of Delaware, on Tuesday, the Sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, that being the first Tuesday after the first Monday in said month, pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the State of Delaware, in that behalf, for the purpose of taking a vote of the qualified electors upon the question whether the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be licensed or prohibited within the limits of said District; and

WHEREAS, upon examination by the Governor of the official certificates of results of said election, held in New Castle County, outside the City of Wilmington, aforesaid, one of the Local Option Districts aforesaid, duly made out, signed and executed by the Superior Court in New Castle County, and duly filed in the office of the Secretary of State it appears that Three Thousand Four Hundred and Eighteen (3,418) votes were cast For License and Four Thousand Six Hundred and Twenty-three (4,623) votes were cast Against License; and that the number of votes have been cast Against License then For License in the County of New Castle, outside the City of Wilmington, aforesaid, one of the Local Option Districts aforesaid,

Now, therefore, I, John G. Townsend, Jr., Governor of the State of Delaware, do hereby declare that upon the question whether the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be licensed or prohibited within the limits of New Castle County, outside the City of Wilmington, aforesaid, one of the Local Option Districts aforesaid, the vote of the electors shall be as follows, to-wit:

Section 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOSEPH C. HUTCHISON,
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

—OF—
APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

AT THE OFFICE OF D. B. MALONEY, IN TOWNSEND, DEL., EVERY SATURDAY, DURING NOV. 1917, From 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOSEPH C. HUTCHISON,
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

—OF—
St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

AT R. S. CARPENTER'S STORE, IN PORT PENN, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28th, 1917, From 9 to 11 A. M.

TOWN OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN, EVERY SATURDAY, DURING NOV. 1917, From 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

AT LEE SPARKS OFFICE, IN ODESSA, FRIDAY, NOV. 30th, 1917, From 2 to 5 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

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T. EDGAR CLAYTON,
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, southeast corner of Eleventh and King streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER 1917

At 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate viz: ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the City of Wilmington, New Castle County, and State of Delaware, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

BEGINNING at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Taylor Street, with the westerly side of Buttonwood Street, thence westerly along said side of Taylor Street, sixty feet to a corner; thence southerly parallel with Buttonwood Street eighteen feet six inches to a corner; thence easterly parallel with Taylor Street, sixty feet to the westerly side of Buttonwood Street aforesaid, and thence northerly northerly eighteen feet six inches to the place of BEGINNING. Be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Marie V. Spiegelhalter, formerly Marie E. Gallagher, and to be sold by THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., November 14, 1917.

Farm for sale within 200 feet of the Greensboro station. Best proposition on the peninsula. Small payment down and balance like rent. Phone, write or call.

PH B. ORRELL, Greensboro, Md.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

—OF—
Red Lion Hundred

The taxable residents of Red Lion Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

Parlor of Robinson House, Del. City August 11th, 25th; September 15th, 29 October 13th, 27th; November 10th, 24th; December 8th and 29th. From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Pennsylvania R. R. Station, Kirkwood 24th, September 10th, 24th, November 10 24th, From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

AT HOME ALL THE TIME Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

Extract from the Laws of Delaware, Governing the Collection of Taxes of New Castle County, Section 3, Chapter 30, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, as Amended:

SECTION 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

J. C. STUCKERT,
Collector for Red Lion Hundred.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

—OF—
Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

AT FLEMING'S LANDING, MONDAY, NOV. 26th, 1917, From 1 to 4 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD, SATURDAY, NOV. 24th, 1917, From 1 to 4 P. M.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN WALTONS, FRIDAY, NOV. 30th, 1917, From 1 to 4 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOHN BEITH,
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, southeast corner of Eleventh and King streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER 1917

At 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate, viz: ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the stone mansion thereon erected situate in the city of Wilmington, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

BEGINNING at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Eleventh street with the westerly side of Jefferson street; thence southerly along said side of Jefferson street fifty-four feet eleven inches to a corner in line of land now or formerly of James H. Beggs; thence westerly along said line of land and parallel with Eleventh street, one hundred and twenty feet to another corner; thence northerly parallel with Jefferson street fifty-four feet eleven inches to a point in the said southerly side of Eleventh street, and thence therewith easterly one hundred and twenty feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Ferdinand R. Patzowsky, J. Wirt Willis and Robert H. Richards, Executors of Richard Patzowsky, deceased Mortgagor, and to be sold by THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., Nov. 12, 1917.

FOR RENT—Dwelling house, corner of Broad and Main Street. Apply to FOGEL & BUNN, Middletown, Del.

The Transcript, \$1.00